PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,824—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd June	EGYPT	7912	......	....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	......	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
27 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Karachi	5800	May 26	June 7	June 19	June 25
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	" 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents. LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
21st June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,600	26th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	22nd June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstaetter	29th June
*BUNDESRATH	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,030	......	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. [illegible]
Return tickets available 2 years	900	525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 58.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER,
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
AUDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

[illegible] WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., {The GENTS' OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.
MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that RABIABAI widow of HAJI ADAM SIDICK, AYESHABAI, wife of ABDUL SHAKUR ISMAIL, HAJI ESSA TYEB, KARMALI PEERBHAI, ABDUL SHAKUR ESMAIL and ISSAK ESMAIL, the Executrices and Executors respectively of the last Will and testament of the late Haji Adam Sidick, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortagage, lease, lien, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims (if any) will be considered as waived null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that the right, title and interest of the late Haji Adam Sidick in the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Slater Road near the Grant Road Railway Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1200 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3?7 & 483, Old Survey No. 157, New Survey No. 7040 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 372) streets No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Slater Road. On or towards the West by land belonging to Dinshaw Cooverjee Pundole and leased to Maneckji Edulji Contractor, on or towards the North by a private passage and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Darabjee Hormasji Shroff.—Dated this 21st day of June 1906.

THAKURDAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 49 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for A LOAN of 49 LAKHS of RUPEES upon DEBENTURES bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta, sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the Tolls, Dues, Rates, Rents and Charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st February 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of August, 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of August, 1906. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit abovenamed. A separate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1906.

C. KILLICK.
Acting Secretary.

Dated the 18th June, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1906.

To
THE SECRETARY
TO the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I/we the Undersigned hereby apply for............ Debentures of Rs............each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 18th June, 1903, and I/we send herewith a receipt for Rs..............being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of August, 1906.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs..............per cent.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

Signature ....
Address ....
Dated ....1905.

PORBUNDER STONEWORK.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of CONTRACT LABOUR for PORBUNDER STONEWORK in Calcutta. The drawings of the Building may be inspected at and all particulars obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders received after 30th June will not be considered.

MARTIN & Co.
6 & 7 Clive St., Calcutta, 13th June, 1906.

WATSON'S HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES

FOR MONSOON.

MANAGER.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. INLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommand it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED STEAM ROLLER about four tons second-hand, but in working order, State lowest possible price and place where it can be seen. Apply N. F. MIRZA, President, Municipality, Bhawnagar.

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT care of this Office.

SUTER'S HEALTH STATION, SEA, BATH KIHIM.—(South B'bay Harbour). Splendid Climate BOARD LODGING available. Every comfort, During Monsoon CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans, Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day, Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality Apply to the Manager.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Susbscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Porcelain, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment of MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT

BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.

of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT MOTOR CAR SALE.

Owing to the end of the season and several owners having gone home and also to make room for new patterns a number of excellent motor cars will be sold by Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd June, at Messrs BENNETT & Co's. Auction Rooms at 2-30 p m (S T)

Among these cars are the following excellent bargains:—

1 One 6 H P 3 seated Genuine De Dion Car the property of Mr Lionel Inglis who has purchased a larger car in its place originally cost £250 complete with hood and back seat.

2 One brand new De Dion Engined Car 8 H P with tonneau body and Panhard type gearing an excellent French car with all improvements.

3 One double cylinder 12 H P Purdah Car with removeable top in good running order,

4 One Locomobile Steam Car, 4 seated with burners suitable for Benzine and other improvements has only run a few miles.

5 One 8 H P Genuine De Dion Car with phaeton body folding hood etc suitable for monsoon—all in good running order.

6. One 2 3/4 H. P, Minerva Motor Bicycle, in good condition, complete with Dunlop tyre and stand.

The above is now on view at the Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

The property of a Gentleman consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, cupboards, iron and wooden bedsteads, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY the 26th inst, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No 301, case No. 2 and Ward No. 2415 (5) Queen's Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE TO-DAY AT 8 a.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT VIS-A-VIS, VICTORIAS, C. S. BAROUCHES, OPEN PHAETONS, MAIL PHAETON, HORSES, etc.,

Under instructions from Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant at 8 a m. S. T. the following.—

Several handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, Victorias, C Spring perch barouches, open Phaetons, mail phaeton, etc.,

Also several showy and strong Arab and Waler horses with harness.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Polly Hall." Cleveland Hill, next to Cleveland Bunder Worlee, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Jamsetji Nowroji, Wimbridge, and others, such as English-made hall sofas, set of dining table for 36 persons, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, marble-topped tables, office tables, Wimbridge made teakwood double bedstead, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, entire marble side table, iron safe, cupboards, brass table and chair, large size chests, hanging vase lamps, real cut glass, English-made 6 and 8 light chandeliers with lustres, sweettoned grand piano by Collard and Collard in good order, large grain jars, tonjon, real marble large size bust of the late Mr. Bomanji Hormusji Wadia on real marble pillar, etc., the property of Bai Pirozbai widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—Carriages will be waiting at Dadar Stations, B. B. & C. I. Ry., to take intending purchasers free to the Auction bungalow on Sunday (sale day) from 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF 81 CASES WINES ETC. AND 10 CASES BACON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY the 25th instant at 3-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following.

81. Cases of wines etc., consisting of St. Julien Claret Graves santerne Medoc Claret, Pommard, Macon, Beaune Still wines Giesenheimer Hock, Moselle etc and 10 cass bacon.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE of 7 cases Essences, Colourings, Oils etc, for Manufacturing Aerated Waters.

On MONDAY the 25th instant at 3-30 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed on behalf of the Manufacturers H W Carter and Co, of Bristol, England, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s s Aston Hall.

R and Co. 41-47—7 cases essences colourings, oils etc consisting of Essence champagne cider, Jamaica ginger (best) Belfast and aromatic gingerale, stone ginger beer, winter stout lemon, squash messina lemon lime juice, soda raspberry, champagne and vanilla, Belfast champagne, orange and raspberry colours, best lemon and sweet orange oil, Foam extract antiforment etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror, 1 Gold hunting John Jones watch in good order, Milner's safe on stand.

400 Pairs English Oxford lace shoes, by Crockett and Jones arrived per s.s. "Canara," every pair new, nicely finished soles.

By order of the concerned—

22 Concert and Home gramophones, with time pieces, accessories, double 10 and 6 inches gramophone, discs and record pins.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General, the effects of late Lieut. H. Armstrong consisting of uniform clothes, such as mess jacket, coat, trousers, cap, belts, gloves, spurs, leather bag, hand bag, helmet, books, etc.

Also the effects of late Mr. Bernard Holyoak, consisting of gold links and studs, silver cigar case, metal watch, watch chain, leather trunk, etc.

Also the effects of the late Ashbai and Waghjee Topan, consisting of silverware, such as plate, pot, cup and lota.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of A. J. Rustom, an Insolvent:—Woolen and cotton pieces of cloth, collars, ties, show cases, counters, sholves, writing table, picture frames, camp tables, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jackeria Musjid of a big lot of Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods in pieces, comprising all Wool Cashmere, Venetian, Scotch Crepe, Brocade, Silk Dumas, Tapestry Cloth, Flannels. Drills Long Cloth, Caintz, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Dawood Latiff, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Jackria Musjid in the shop of the said deceased on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days at 2-30 p. m, (S T) the undermentioned comprising—

All wool cashmere, venetian, Scotch, crepe, brocade, velvet shirt and Gymkhana flannels, melton, doe-skin, rohilla, white serge, tasa silk, single and double tennis, merino, lustres, Kanna-nore cloth, silk dumas, cotton coating, coloured Italians, cotton blankets tapestry cloth satin, washing check, Oxford cloth zephyr shawls, white drills, grey and white shirting, net, country check, canvas muslin, chintz, ducks, chudder, bedtick, book-muslin, and also safe, shelves, pillows, etc. etc.,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 26th and WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co, by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush, bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps. Cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, linen and velvet table covers, blankets, bedsheets etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1906.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3, post free, (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6, post free. (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free) By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON. E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA.
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .... Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week,—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED A WEAVING MASTER with a thorough knowledge of Sizing, Weaving, and Finishing in all its branches, Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 by 5 annual increments. Free quarters. Rs. 1000 security required. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Central Jail, Coimbatore.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
„ PEARSON & Co., Seconderabad

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY .... As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4½
Third do	3½-4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast

THE steamer Amaryllis, 2586 tons, Captain G W Lash sailed yesterday for Kurachi, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura 2156 tons, Captain B Dogge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo

THE steamer Shira, 2400 tons, Captain J Cann, sailed yesterday for Havre via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs F Sauld and 3 children as passengers

THE steamer Clan Shaw 2502 tons Captain A W Simpson arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and deck passengers

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3557 tons, Captain A Relenfat arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passangers

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart 2285 tons, Captain T Walker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow, via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 2093 tons Captain Kopplstatter arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Durban via Zanzibar and Mombassa and Mormugoa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Donald Col Wilmot Mis Mrs Pagel and child 10 natives and a number of deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 8 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr J T Hirst Mr Money, Mr Smith, Miss Winly, 1 native officer and 125 men and a number of deck

BALLARD PIER EXTENSION.

With reference to the notice of the 11th instant—The obstruction has now been raised and the buoy marking it removed

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox-Capt J B Enstace Cruiser.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hauel	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 21.

Mazagon	3280	Hall		P & O S N Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Coo
[illegible]	1802	MacLean		M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner		[illegible]
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's		B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522	Lectter	NF	P & O Co
Moshtari	1110	Willoughby		B & P S N Co
Imani	2779	Jamieson		K Nixon & Co
Sir John Jackson	2766	Harkness		W & Graham & Co
Bezwada	3270	Carey		M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Morran		K Nixon & Co
Nairung	2862	Thomsen		T Morrison & Co
Buron Ardrussaan	2775	Kinnedy		M K Jara & Co
Okhla	3436	McChlland	P Gulf	M M & Co
Singu	759	Lawrie		S Wallace & Co
Goalpara	1358	Lewell	P Gulf	M M & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber		M M & Co
Alavia	2[illegible]75	Dexter		E Tajbhoy
Terrier	1[illegible]09	Nilson		F F Campbell & Co
Sanctoria	2379	Ward		Bombay Co
Goodwin	2532	Clucss		
Bhundara	2215	Boon		M M & Co
Clan Stuart	2285	Walker		F M O & Co
Nowshera	1961		Elton	M M & Co
Ville-de-la-Ciotal	3551	Repufal		M M & Co
Clan Shaw	2502	Simpson		F M & C

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
A	Clan Mackay	1653	Higgins	Genoa	28-6	F Muir & Co
D&E	Ikbal	3490	Robertson	Dunkirk L'pcol	26-6	K Nixson & Co
D&E	Cy of K'chi	3545	Snow	K'chi	25-6	K N & Co
F	Nidderdall	2724	Alexander	Antwerp	23-6	K N & Co
H	Linga	553	Rickford	K'chi		M M & Co
K	Hakata Maru	3899	Anderson	Japan	23-6	N Y Kaisha
M	Oriental	3[illegible]85	Lewellin	Aden		P and O Co
N	Afghanistan	2848	Moore			K N & Co
O	Reichstag	1319	Slatter	Z'bar	29-6	Shpd & Co
P	Mojidi	1857	Coates			B & P S N Co
Q	Turkistan	2899	Peton	Phila Dubbia	26 6	E L & Co

MDD

G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	R S P	28-6	B & P S N Co

PDHW

	Satrenji	547	Ahmed	K'chi	22-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Marienfe's	2560	Zettlozen	K'chi	23-6	Glade & Co
2	Massilla	3256	Thomson	L'pool	23-6	W & A G& Co
3	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	23-6	F Muir & Co
4	Strathairly	2783	Horni	Baltimore	25-6	R A Willis
5	Vancouver	2860	McDongall	H'burg	30-6	F M'son&Co
6	Sealda	3438	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
8	Shah Ameer	1922	Pigo	C'cutta	23-6	E Tajbhoy
9	Austria	4278	Belaffer	Kobe	26-6	A S S A & Co
10&11	Delhi	4751	Andrews	China	26-6	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	23-6	P & O Co
14	Lama	995	Cutblah	K'chi	22-6	M M & Co
16	Wearmouth	2339	Antwerp		8-7	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Nowshera s	Elton	Busreh, June 5
	Ville de la Ciotat s	Relenfat	Marseilles, June 6
	Clan Shaw s	Simpson	Mauritius, June 9
	Clan Stuart s	Walker	Glasgow, May 12
	Reichstag s	Kopplsatter	Durban, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, &c
	Dwarka s	Manley	Persian Gulf, &c
	Shira s	Cann	Havre
	Amaryilis	Lash	Karachi
	Landaura s	Dagge	Calcutta

The steamer Onipenta, Hill for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday:—

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Reichstag for Zanzibar, &c
Nowshera for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
11	Cromwell	London
18	Dilwara	Calcutta
18	Clan Cameron	Coast
19	Tara	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
16	Ethiopia	A R W Handcock	Rangoon
18	Historian	J Valiant	Liverpool
	Ula	Tucker	Chitagong
	Lalpoora	A S Cobe	Bombay
	Rajah	P J Morgan	Bombay
	Nam Sang	Wolfe	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

19	Alaia	J Farmer	Singapore
	Wallace	W Smith	Bombay
	Monkseaton	D G Davies	Colombo

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamar Clan Macdougall arrived in London on the morning of the 20th instant.

The P and O s s Candia arrived in London on the morning of the 20th instant,

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Cos, steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Aden on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 10 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered steamer Filippo Artelli, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Masselia s—334 cwt myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co.

Ikbal s—39 hales wool G Gungadas 1005 cwt myrabollams W Becher

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 bales skins Ewart Batham and Co; 1 cwt ivory R F Passaya 84 lbs ivory H Ramjee 330 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 87 cwt fishmows R Dhunjee and Co; 2cwt ivory and 1 case tortoise shells K N Mianee 3 bales hemp The Agave Fibre Co

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2000 cottonseed Ralli Brothers

Imaum s—10010 cwt cottonseed W Becher 4000 cwt cotton seed Louis Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Shira s—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—4002 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 519 bales cotton 8000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Nidderdale s—225 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram and Co; 400 bales cotton fly C Hirjee and Co; 260 cwt bones Crott Mody and Co; 2001 cwt castorseed Harribhoy Dawsey 418 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Marinfels s—379 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt poppyseed 12920 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—1040 cwt bone M Jamal 100 bales hemp G Madhawjee

Masslia s—41 cwt gum G Madhowjee

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—25 bales twist E L Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist Talati and Co; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Delhi s—600 bags sugar R Allidina and Co; 156 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Delhi s—75 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 203 bales twist P. Canjee and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(" Bombay Government Gazette," June 20.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr Justice F C O Beaman I C S assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th June.

Mr J B W Biddle Dist Supdt of Police Bijapur on relief to be Supdt of Police Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Mr J T Scotson I C S Ass't Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Nasik to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C C P and to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the Second and Third Classes under section 407 (2) of the Code.

Mr Manishankar Manchharam Joshi Extra Head Karkun taluka Anand in the dist of Kaira to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar within the limits of the villages in the Anand Taluka.

Mr W B Manley Kathiawar Agency. Mr E P White Belgaum and Mr O A Harker Khandesh to join the Central Police Training School at Bhamburda on the 1st July.

Mr Waman Shivaji Nabar Mamlatdar taluka Chorasi Mr Manilal Ajitrai Thakor Mamlatdar taluka Bulsar, and Mr Mahashanker Durgashanker Mehta Mamlatdar taluka Jalalpor are invested Power to make order as to first offenders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shamsudin Sayad Mia Kadri B A to be substansive protem Oriental Translator to Govt vice Mirza Abbas Ali Baig B A transferred.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya Dist Deputy Collr Khandesh is allowed privilege leave for twenty days.

Capt W A Short R A to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Urdu vice Maj H F Cleveland I M S pending the return from leave of Maj C B Baldock I S C

Shaik Mahomed Isfahani to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Persian vice Mirza Abbas Ali Baig.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Reverend J E H Williams Joint Chaplain of Karachi are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Yeshvant Govind Nadgir L M and S is appointed an Assist Surg of the third grade.

Capt Henry Archibald Trimming 1st Battn G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps is granted eighteen months' leave of absence to England from the 29th May.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—Lieut Edwin Guy Heefke 2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Volunteers is transferred in the same rank to the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—June 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G Wand Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

250-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Atdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

286-66—Khunjerao S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia Schhompp—Balkrishna and M—Part heard

852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P F

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ratnji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

697-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Ccoverji vs Jathabha Nursey—Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes

115-06—Kanga and P—Jeejeebhoy R Billimoria vs De Ednljee Nusserwanjee Craigie L and O—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

206-06—Madhowji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and another vs Elie Beinoglow—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

Long Causes.

227-06—Chitnis M and W—Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele vs Khoobchand Narsedas—Ardeshir—H D and Co

E F Nicholson—In the matter of Land acquisition act I of 1894—Cause in the matter of Government and Deokaran Nanjee—Scrabji and J—Part heard by Justice Tyabjee

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's Reports

635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Aishabad; widow and others—Bicknell M and R

89-62—Tyabjee—D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhai and others—Bicknell M and R—T and Co—L and Co

For hearing objections to Commissioners Report

21-02—Sorabjee and J—Morarjee Mohanjee vs Dharamsey Shankerjee and other—Little and Co

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Monguldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallee Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidas Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Hajibhoy Boga vs Dogdoo Narsho and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

712-09—Daphtary F and D—Isabhai Bakerbhai vs Amtulabu widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

THE prospectus of the Castlewood (Klang) Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., has been issued, says the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon". The capital is £35,000; and the Directors are Mr. Alexander Bethune. Mr. Cecil de Winton, and Dr. Rende, Director of the Bukit Rajah Rubber Co. The Company acquires 1,000, acres, 400 acres of which is planted, for £10,000 half of this amount being payable in shares.

HIS Majesty's Consul at Batavia, Mr. D.D. Fraser, reports that considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of caoutchouc-producing trees in Java during the past few years, and at the end of March 1905, the Netherlands Indian Government had 9626 acres planted out with 610,665 trees, while 309,404 plants were at that time being tended in nurseries The culture of these trees would appear, says Mr Fraser, to give every promise of satisfactory results and it is reported that orders have been given to bring a much larger area under cultivation.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 9th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,336, being a decrease of Rs. 643 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th June 1906, were Rs. 82,343 being a decrease of Rs. 43,251.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must b authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRASER—June 19, at St. George's Hospital, Major Nicol Graham Fraser, 34th P. A. V. O. Poona Horse, aged 39.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER
MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co Ld

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-4m., 11-36a. Low water, 5-1m., 5-54a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 8th instant, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umhlati via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on the 26st inst., a supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 27th instant.

A FATAL SLIP OFF A ROOF.—Rama Babooji, a Hindu lad of 12 years of age, while sweeping a rain-water gutter in the roof of a house at Janjiker Street yesterday, slipped and fell on to the ground below a distance of 20 feet. He was killed on the spot. This accident took place in presence of several passers-by.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Principal J. N. Fraser, M. A., of the Training College, Bombay, will deliver a public address on Sunday 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "The necessity of evil." Mr. James MacDonald has kindly consented to preside. The Junior class will be conducted on the same day and time in the Bhuleshwar school above Bhuleshwar Market, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., L.L. B., will expound Dutt's 'Ramayana.'

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.—To-morrow evening at the Town Hall, an entertainment will be given to Mr. Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji, editor of the "Foorsad," a Gujerati monthly, when he will be presented with a volume, specially got up in commemoration of his services as editor for a period extending over twenty-five years. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., has consented to preside, and the presentation ceremony will be combined with a musical, concert, specially prepared at the request of the entertainment committee by Mr. Kabraji and his family, in which some thirty Parsee ladies and gentlemen will take a part.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:

Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel
Trio	Buondelmonte	Pacini
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	The Country Girl	Caryll
Galop	Von Hans Zu Hans	Faust

A STORY OF TWO CAVALIERS.

Crime in the Gaekwar's Territory.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of an application for rivision submitted by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddass on behalf of his client Sirdar Meru, whose complaint against Jethabhoy Aminbhai and Mohanbhoy Nanabhoy, for causing grievous hurt, was dismissed on 2nd October last, by Mr. M. S. Amin, Second Class Magistrate, on the ground that the offence had occurred in the Gaekwar's territory. On Mr. Ratanlal's application the Judge had issued a rule to show cause, in consequence of which Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the opponents to show cause against the trial of the case by a British Court of Law, Mr. Ratanlal appeared in support of the rule. The facts seemed to be these: Complainant was outside Anand, lopping off some mango-trees, when two cavaliers, the above-named accused, who are respectively the son and brother's son of the Inamdar of Valasan, rode up to him, and ordered him to find out grass and fodder for their horses. Complainant asked for money to get the fodder. Instead of giving him money the two horsemen so belaboured him with stout sticks as to give him two fractures of his leg, and put him in grievons bodily pain besides. He was removed to the Anand Hospital, in which he remained for 27 days. Then he filed his complaint in the Magistrate's Court, and resulted in the manner mentioned above. The Magistrate had said that he could try the case, only in the event of the complainants' obtaining a certificate from the British Rresident at Baroda; but the Rresident had refused to issue the certificate.

Their Lordships held that the offence of breaking the leg, and therefore, of causing grievous hurt, had been complete in the Gaekwar's territory. Had he discovered the fractures after his admission into the Anand Dispensary, his case would have stood on a different footing as to its triability by a British Court of Law. The rule was discharged.

MR. GEORGE COMPERE, Entomologist to the Government of West Australia, left Perth last month for China and India in search of the potato-moth parasites, some additional fruit-fly parasites, and any other beneficent insect that may be discovered. The fruit-fly parasite he confidently expects to get in India, whence he has brought others of the species, but as to the whereabouts of the enemy of the potato-moth, Mr. Compere, like other entomologists, confesses to be still groping in the dark.

A MARRIAGE will take place in October (in India) between Captain Halhed Brodrick Birdwood, C.I.H., fourth son of Mr. H. Birdwood, C.S.I., J.P., late member of the Bombay Government, formerly Judge of the High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Miss Dorothy Rose Ravenshaw, eldest daughter of Colonel Ravenshow, (recently) British Resident in Nepal, granddaughter of Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, J.P., late Bengal Civil Service, and great-grand-daughter of the late John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, formerly chairman of the directors of the Hon. East India Company.

REVIEWS.

A SIMPLE GENTLEMAN, by John Strange Winter—George Bell and Sons. Blan Blankhamp ton Barracks and neighbourhood are again the scene chosen by John Strange Winter for her new story which deals principally with two Lieutenants, L' Estrange and Valentine, who both admire a Miss Charteris. Lieutenant Valentine becomes engaged to her whereupon L'Estrange finds out that he knows some mystery connected with her past with which he confronts her. So she and her brother disappear—A Simple Gentleman loses a woman once and for ever, he resigns his commission, wanders over the world, accidently finds out the mystery and then with renewed vigour seeks the lady who is eventually found when everything is most satisfactorily cleared up. Pleasingly written and one's interest is well maintained from beginning to finish.

THE WRONG ENVELOPE AND OTHER STORIES by Mrs. Molesworth—MacMillan and Co. A collection of pretty stories "A Strange Messenger" being the most remarkable. A manager of a mine was very kind to a man called Lawrence Brough who was very ill and went to see him regularly every day and his wife sent soup and jelly; the man seemed unusually grateful, but eventually died. Sometime afterwards the manager had a serious accident, his wife was delighted and much surprised at the Doctor's immediate appearance as he lived some miles away. When her husband was better she asked the doctor how it happened that he arrived almost as soon as the accident happened. He said that Eliza, his servant, came and told him of the accident and that the miner who came to fetch him said "Tell them it was Lawrence Brough that fetched the doctor." "What do you think, doctor? Can such things be?" The authoress adds that the facts of the incident are facts, not fiction. The last story "A Ghost of the Pampas" is by Mrs. Molesworth's son who died on his ranch in Patagonia.

THE FACE OF CLAY, by Horace Annesley Vachell—John Murray. Quite picturesquely has this author described many parts of Brittany, its quaint old towns, simple minded inhabitants with their deep rooted superstitions and many of their legends. Whilst paying a visit to the Sardine Fleet the heroine is told the following story—"Farther to the north are the islands of the dead. Why were they called that? The souls of the dead live in those islands, Ask the fishermen. More than one has been summoned at night to ferry the dead across, has felt the weight of the boat deep down in the water, has strained at the oars, and then, as the keel touched the shore of the islands, the boat has been lightened, because the passengers have stepped ashore." Pont-Aven, a village on the coast is where a number of artists have established a colony and where the author adds "Si je n'avais que cent ecus, je voudrais tenir menage a Pont-Aven,; car c'est la qu'est la plus grande abundance de toutes choses." The story is about artists and one promising young artist whose life is blighted, because he thinks that a girl killed herself on his account. The mystery of the Face of Clay is most ingeniously carried through and the clearing up at the end quite pleasing and unexpected.

EMMA HAMILTON'S MINIATURE, by Winifred Graham—George Bell and Sons. The Story of Emma Sluggs otherwise Emma Hamilton reminds one of the fairy stories of one's youth and Prince Charming. The heroine living with her parents in Hampstead in most unpretentious surroundings, her father being a clerk in the city goes one day to see an old curiosity dealer with whom she is friendly. He gives her a most valuable miniature which he has just bought of the famous Emma. Lady Hamilton, when she discovers that it is an exact likeness of herself, she returns home to find that her parents are much agitated over a legacy that is left them conditionally. That the name of Sluggs is changed. Our heroine at once becomes Emma Hamilton. Whilst she is dusting the drawing-room and arranging her hair in exact imitation of Lady Hamilton's a stranger arrives—Prince Charming. He comes to see if she will part with the famous miniature, which, of course, she will not. So he takes Emma Hamilton and the miniature. She now gets the life of Lady Hamilton to read and young as she was Emma Hamilton of Hampstead realized that woman commands man. She knew there slumbered within herself intense energy, which only needed purpose to rouse its greatness. So she take to politics. "I want Harry" (Prince Charming) she said one day "to help me in a great ambition. He is so good, I want him to help me to give Mr. Chamberlain a chance. Heads grow grey and faces wrinkled trying to solve the intricacies of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform, yet here is a girl after a few hours' conversation with political leaders addressing crowded meetings."Emma brought a startling revelation to the minds of all, she illustrated in her own person the influence woman might wield in the coming contest. With regard to her success we would refer you to Emma Hamilton's miniature.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons have brought out a new series of reprints called, "The York Library," They can be most strongly recommended, combining good print, small compass, very neat cloth covers and only two shillings per volume. Among those already published are Transformation by Nathaniel Hawthorne.—Goethe's Faust and Swift's journal to Stella.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th June.

Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C.C.P., and to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr. W. B. Manley, Kathiawar Agency; Mr. E. P. White, Belgaum; and Mr. O. A. Harker, Khandesh, join the Central Police Training School at Bhamburda on the 1st July.

Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days in combination with leave on private affairs for three months and ten days with effect from the 11th May.

Captain W. A. Short, R.A., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Urdu, vice Major H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S., pending the return from leave of Major C. B. Baldock, I.S.C.

The services of the Reverend J. E. H. Williams, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Captain Henry Archibald Trimming, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted eighteen months' leave of absence to England from the 29th May.

Lieutenant Edwin Guy Heefke, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, is transferred in the same rank to the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

The Honourable Mr. John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, C. S. I., I.C.S., resigns the Honorary Colonelcy of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 14th May, and Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Esquire, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 15th May 190 , vice the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, I C. S., resigned.

Captain R. W. Anthony, M.B., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, continuing to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 9th June.

IT is likely that a new and revised edition of Sir George Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India will be taken in hand. It is certainly desirable that the work should be brought up to date, for much information has been acquired since it was published and this should now be embodied in its contents.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The depression has moved north-west-wards and the centre now lies close to Saugor, but is less well marked and its vitality may diminish; it will probably move in a west-north-westerly direction.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has again given abundant rain in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast, and is being drawn into Gujrat and Rajputana, while the Bay current continues to give a steady rainfall in North-east India.

On the Burma coast nearly general light to moderate rain continued, but in the interior the rainfall diminished considerably, only one fall being reported.

The principal amounts are: Moulmein two and half inches. Akyab four inches.

The winds on the Pegu coast have become unfavourable for the inflow of moist air into the interior of Burma and the cloud has accordingly decreased considerably. The temperature has risen now above normal in the interior and some coast stations.

In the north-east of India and on the Orissa coast the rainfall again has been nearly general and light to moderate.

Cherraponjee reports a fall of three inches, Jessore, Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri, Dinapur, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Balasore one inch. Cloud has decreased and the skies are now completely overcast only in the northern districts, while the temperature has risen slightly and is approximately normal, except in the western part, where it is still in defect.

In the eastern half of the United Provinces rain occurred locally, the only heavy falls being half an inch at Benares, Gorakhpur and Lucknow.

The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature is in defect, the greatest dificiency being six degrees in Benares, while the air is damper in the central parts.

In the northern half of the Punjab. the Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, the recent disturbance has now entirely dissappeared and the humidity has accordingly decreased. The temperature has risen.

In the Central Provinces and Central India the rainfall has been general and in the western districts has been heavy, while in Rajputana and Kotah the reports are light falls.

The chief amounts are: Neemuch one and a half inches, Indore two and a half: Khandwa three and a half; Pachmarhi four and a half; Akola one and a half; Amroti two and a half and Nagpur five and a half.

The depression has given an increase of cloud in Rajputana and Gujarat. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast in the latter area also caused by an increase of humidity.

The temperature is now in a large defect in the Central Provinces.

On the West Coast in Bombay and the Deccan nearly general and moderately heavy rain his fallen, Ratnagiri reporting a fall of three inches; Goa two and a half; Marmugoa three and a half, Karwar and Mangalore three inches; Mercara four; Calicut two; Cochin one and a half; Ahmednagar two; and Sholapur and Belgaum one inch. The skies are still completely overcast over the greater part of the Peninsula.

The temperature is moderate and in defect everywhere. The rainfall is likely to diminish slightly in North-East India and considerebly in the central districts add Central Provinces. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, West Central Indi , West Coast Bombay, and the Deccan. Local rain has fallen in Rajputana and Gujarat. A few scattered falls are probable in the interior of Burma, the United Provinces and the West Sub-Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, Captain A. W. Simpson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday last, from Mauritics, reports having experienced very rough weather from Latitude 7 degree, N. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville-dela-Ciotat. Captain A Rebufat, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Marseilles, met with moderate monsoon. The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, Captain Kopplstatter, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, etc., via Mormugoa, encountered strong S. W. monsoon and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	6	56	5	95	6	60	7	40
Thursday 21st, June 1906	0	16	0	15	1	42	1	71
Total	6	72	6	10	8	02	9	11
Total fall to 21st June '05	0	58	1	20	1	17	0	52
Total fall to 21st, June '04	17	06	18	27	18	60	13	34

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 20th to 6 a.m. 21st June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th.	29·474	NW	13	90·1	83·0	73	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·439	SE	11	...	......	...	......	0·07	—0·01
Musca 19th	......	......	...	92 3	87·9	76	......	0 24	——
Aden 19th	29·658	E	18	95·3	......	...	......	0·00	0·01
Lahore	29·432	SE	2	108·4	83·8	53	......	0·96	—0·13
Sirsa	29·429	E	2	107·8	89·1	32	......	0·48	—0·55
Delhi	29·437	SE	9	108·7	89·1	34	......	0·56	—1·00
Agra	29·373	SE	8	107·5	88·9	29	0·06	0·56	—0·64
Cawnpore	29·387	E	[illegible]	108·[illegible]	85·3	44	0·78	0·89	—0·96
Allahabad	29·419	ESE	16	111·1	84.5	43	0 09	1·61	—1·12
Jhansi	29·359	ENE	15	109·3	93·2	66	....	0·54	—2 08
Jacobabad	29·369	NNW	4	110·8	85·1	48	......	0 00	+0,03
Karachi	29·380	WNW	16	95·9	83·8	73	......	0·05	—0·09
Jeypore	29·3[illegible]9	E	13	106·2	85·1	49	......	0·05	—1·31
Ajmere	29·383	NE	10	109·9	85·5	67	0·08	3·18	+1·99
Deesa	29·355	WSW	11	105·8	74·9	67	——	0·47	—0 40
Ahmedabad	29·369	W	6	103·8	76·1	78	.....	1·61	—2·07
Bhuj	29·389	WNW	15	101·1	82·0	77	......	0·25	—0·74
Jamnagar	29·392	WNW	11	96·6	79·2	81	......	2·76	+0·45
Dwarka	29·402	WNW	15	09·3	85·3	79	......	0·53	......
Rajkot	29·389	WNW	21	97·9	76·2	89	.....	0·6[illegible]	—0·23
Bhavnagar Para.	29·398	W	6	95·1	78·5	74	......	4·[illegible]0	+1·05
Veraval	29·421	W	10	86·6	81·3	84	.....	2·08	—2·14
Neemuch	29 375	WNW	12	100·0	76·7	60	......	0·14	—0·99
Indore	29·410	SW	12	95·1	74·1	76	0·37	6·07	—4·47
Saugor	29·317	SE	13	101·4	79·6	58	0·18	2·84	......
Jubbulpore	29 372	SSE	6	101·5	82·3	56	1·62	2·12	—4·47
Hoshangabad	29·335	SW	4	95·8	78·8	65	0·20	2·25	—1·61
Khandwa	29·377	W	12	96·2	77·6	78	[illegible]·60	4·44	+2·49
Raipur	29·461	S	11	102·2	76·9	74	1·25	1·97	—0·76
Nagpur	29·423	S	17	101 3	80·5	80	3·73	5·54	+4·16
Amraoti	29·439	SW	15	90·7	74·8	89	3·29	4·95	+3·11
Akola	29 382	W	9	95·0	75·9	77	0·24	2·95	—5·52
Surat	29·425	SSW	9	91·6	79·1	87	0·08	·76	—2·61
Malegaon	29 455	WNW	7	—	......	..	0·24	4·82	+0·33
Bombay	29 439	NNW	13	85·0	78·2	87	0·19	7·52	—4·67
Poona	29 505	SW	12	85·5	70·4	78	1·99	8·97	+0·84
Ahmednagar.	29·506	SE	6	89 4	70·1	78	0·09	5 18	+5·44
Aurangabad	29 526	WSW	9	87·8	72·7	[illegible]0	0·05	6·61	+4·60
Sholapur	29·521	SW	20	86·2	73·5	7[illegible]	0·08	2·24	—3·01
Ratnagiri	29·511	WSW	13	84·8	74·9	95	2·46	19·9	—1·63
Bijapur	29·539	S	16	88 9	99·7	83	......	4·12	+1·03
Belgaum	29·562	WSW	...	75·3	64·8	88	1·13	2·62	—3 03
Mormugoa	29·599	NNW	14	81·5	73·4	86	1·40	20·48	+2·56
Karwar	29·612	SW	9	80 6	72·5	85	1 43	19·14	—7·10
Mangalore	29·710	WSW	10	85·9	69·9	93	3 16	18 04	—8·66
Calicut	29·746	NE	9	82·2	74·7	81	1·81	10·41	—15·66
Cochin	29·758	ESE	M	85·3	70·7	81	1·98	12·85	—7·85
Bangalore	29·702	SW	18	80·2	65·3	83	0·03	3·77	+1·30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·544	W	11	87·3	73·7	79	0·05	5 98	+2,94
Masulipatam.	29·58	SSW	13	96·1	80·6	93	......	7·13	—3·79
Bellary	29·596	WSW	14	89·0	72·7	72	0·02	5·12	+3·81
Cuddapa	29·601	W	G	90·2	74·8	74	......	6·58	+4·20
Madras	29·65	SW	10	90·5	78·5	63	.....	2·31	+0·71
Coimbatore	29·715	W	13	88·9	69·1	57	......	0·15	—1·11
Trichinopoly.	29·710	Calm	11	96·1	79 8	48	.....	2·42	+1·42
Nagapatam	29·688	SW	11	95·9	75·0	79	......	2·20	+1·23
Colombo	22·831	SE	9	85·0	77·0	83	0·0	3 11	—3·65

In column Wind Rate per hour ' L= Light, M= Moderate,5 S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.
Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H = (0·65) 6·56; G T H = 0·03 (5 69; St G H = 0·41 (5·60; C P = 0·19 (7·25)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Nagpur and Raipur, a brisk fall in Gujarat and Rajputana and at Saugur, Neemuch, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cylonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 18° while they are variable in direction to the south of that line. The force has been strong at Bangalore, Bijapur, Sholapur, Amraoti, Nagpur, Dwarka, Bhuj, Karachi and Cawnpore.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 15° below normal in Berar and the Central Provinces and at Sholapur, Mormugao, Hyderabad (Deccan) Masulipatam, Bellary, Cawnpore and Agra and 7° to 9° above it at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj; minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Akola and Hoshangabad and 6° in excess as Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Thirty-six stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 5·32" at Nagpur, 3·42" Mormugao, 3·32" at Khandwa, 3·12" at Mangalore, 3·02" at Karwar, 2·82" at Ratnagiri, 2·62" at Indore, 2·55" at Amraoti and between one and two inches at Cochin, Calicut, Sholapur, Akola and Neemuch.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre this morning was a few miles to the west of Saugor. Weather conditions are favourable for rain over a large area including Gujarat. More or less heavy rain is likely at and in the neighbourhood of the storm centre and also on the West Coast to the north of Mangalore. Weather is likely to become, equally on and off the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR N. G. FRASER.

As announced in our issue of Wednesday, Major N. G. Fraser of the Poona Horse, who was Military Secretary to his cousin, Sir Archibald Hunter, died in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Tuesday. The funeral took place on the following day at Sewree Cemetery and was largely attended by his friends and brother officers. An escort and firing party was provided by 200 rank and file of the Royal Scots, under Captain Neill, and the G. I. P. Volunteer Band and the Band of the 104th Rifles attended. Major Fraser was married only last year to Miss Lloyd, and he came out on board the Egypt in November. She, however, returned to England to escape the hot weather, and much sympathy will be extended to her in her sad bereavement. A large number of wreaths were deposited upon the grave. The deceased officer had seen service in the Chin-Lushai Expedition and in South Africa.

HEAVY RAIN PREVENTS CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

Owing to heavy rain the whole day to-day the opening cricket match of the season had to be abandoned.

DISPUTED HUNDI TRANSACTION.

AT the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a full bench consisting of Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge, and Mr. J. Modi, Fourth Judge, have delivered judgment on the argument of the rule nisi granted to Bhavraj Ramgopal and others in the suit instituted by them against Pandrinath Martand and others calling upon the defendants to show cause why the order of dismissal of plaintiffs' suit be not set aside and judgment entered for them. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared in support of the rule, on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared to show cause.

The facts of the case have already been reported The plaintiffs, who are merchants in Ahmednagar purchased there a shah-jog hundi payable to them drawn upon the defendants at Bombay and sent it to their agents Balaram Prithiraj at Bombay for collection. The hundi was lost or stolen in transit and was alleged to have been paid by the defendants the next day to some person describing himself as Hirji Dubash. The latter denied having even held or received payment of the hundi.

The Chief Judge in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench said that a shah-jog hundi differed from a negotiable instrument payable to bearer in that it must be paid by the drawee to a shah or a man of known respectability and after due inquiry. But the defendants had paid the hundi in question to some fictitious person who described himself as Hirji Dubash, without inquiry, and as they had taken an endorsement of satisfaction from such person on the hundi, it ceased to be negotiable and consequently the defendants were guilty in law of converting it and were bound to pay the amount thereof to the plaintiffs. They sought to escape from this liability by pleading laches or delay on the plaintiffs part, not before they paid the hundi, but after they had paid it. But no delay short of the actual period of limitation extinguished a legal claim, and there were no laches on the plaintiffs' part. The Full Bench, therefore, made the rule absolute, reversed the lower court's order, and entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ALL dons tell stories, and nearly all can tell one beautifully.—Edward Thomas, in the "Daily Chronicle."

Our daily Press still struggles to reconcile quack advertisements with the goosey-gander of party virtue.—Bond.

When will people understand that a poet's knowledge is the least important part of his equipment?—"Church Times."

So complicated is our modern civilisation that only those of university education can hope to attain the Simple Life.—"Bond."

If a hen is too self-centred, the presumption is that it is only a porcelain egg that she is sitting on after all.—"Nation" (New York).

Never before were there so many young men of ability in the House of Commons.—Edward Porritt, in the Outlook (New York).

The Emperor William may be for the moment unpopular in Hungary, but that will only make him more popular in Austria.—"Saturday Review."

I consider that it is the utter disregard of the rich for Sunday which is making the Day of Rest a national scandal.—Archdeacon Sinclair, in the "Penny Magazine."

Physical strength, endurance, and training would appear to be as necessary to the exponents of the music-drama as they are to the members of a university crew.—H. T., in the "Court Journal."

To nurse a grief is certainly morbid, but to transmute one into a noble and stimulating remembrance is, I should consider, a finer way than to forget.—Fiammetta Waldahoff, in the "Academy."

There is just one thing that the voting woman, however, intelligent, would do, she would vote for some man whom she conceived to be more intelligent than herself.—Filson Young, in the "Outlook."

A childhood faith is beautiful in a child, it is a dwarfed and stinted faculty in a mature man or woman. . . . Credulity has done the world more harm than scepticism.—"Outlook" (New York).

The licensed victualler is never given a fair chance. It would be far better to give it him than to try risky and costly experiments with public money, which the caprice of the electorate might ruin at any moment.—"Morning Advertiser."

There is no need to be afraid of desexualising women by politics, at the phrase goes. What may or may not be a good argument against women voters is that the process would be the other way; and they would sexualise politics.—"Saturday Review."

Many a sufferer, by his example of courage in affliction, is more productive of good than a number of more fortunate ones, and the lessons furnished by affliction, while hard are beneficent to the family or friends of the afflicted.—Dr. H. Pinkhof, in 'Vragen van den Dag" (Amsterdam.)

Canada has been happily free from the sinister portent of the red flag. The people are prosperous and happy. They are as free as the air. They work out their unhindered destiny. There are no laws or institutions, hoary with age and cruelty, to crush them to the earth.—"Standard" (Montreal).

There are three kinds of disagreeable people. First the people who are disagreeable simply because they will not take the trouble to make themselves agreeable; second, the people who are disagreeable for the pure love of the thing: third, the people who are deliberately disagreeable for some object or purpose.—"Standard" (Montreal).

Dark as the outlook has been and still is for the spread of the dogmas of Christianity (in China.) there is reason to believe that the efforts of Christian men to raise the Chinese standard at just those points where it is lowest—in humanitarianism, respect for women and in other respects—will eventually win for the religion which prompted them a recognition which no propagandism could attain.—Archibald R. Colquhoun, in the "Fortnighly Review."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

WHILE the "New York World" declares that "if one-quarter of what's charged against the packers is one-half true, the only fit punishment for these people is lynch law. They ought every one to be taken out to the nearest lamp-post and hanged;" the "New York Times," quoting this statement, contends that lynching is too good for those people, who must, it says, "live to atone for their hideous crime by a lifelong sense of the deep public odium which they have incurred." It is satisfactory to find the two most prominent journals of the West taking sides with the moral reformers, for up to the present the President and one or two isolated individuals have been fighting the battle against commercial obliquity unaided. An outcry is being raised now not only for the strictest inspection of the stockyards and of meat throughout the country, but for officials who will withstand the system of "graft," the American equivalent for secret commission or illicit gain, and "boodle," the equivalent of bribery and corruption, which, it is not disputed, is a paramount evil in the United States at the present day. Unless the Inspector be above "graft," it is obvious that his services, instead of being a public benefit, become a positive public danger. At Chicago there is a story told of one Inspector who not only failed to inspect, but spent his entire time in studying medicine. It is a different class of inspection and inspector which the country demands, and one who will refuse to sell himself to the Beef Trust. We are afraid the reformers need not count on the assistance of Mr. Carnegie. That gentleman does not think his adopted countrymen are nearly so black as they are painted. Interviewed the other day, he was asked whether "graft" was a characteristic of any section of the American people or whether it was an excrescence due entirely to the foreign element? "No," replied Mr. Carnegie, "it is not blameable upon the foreign element more than upon the native. It is the fashion to cry 'graft' now-a-days. It exists to some extent, but not in one tithe of the cases alleged. The 'outs' have no reason to urge why the 'ins' should be displaced so easily, so effective is a charge of malappropriation of public funds. There is seldom anything in it." He seems to gather consolation from the fact that it is only an infinitesimal fraction of any community that gets the chance to plunder its neighbours. Whilst a recent writer on American commercial immorality is happy to think that the seventy per cent of Americans who live outside of the great cities eat the bread of honest industry and have no wish for any other, knowing nothing of "graft" or "tainted money" except what they read in the newspapers. So far as the eighty-three millions of American people are concerned, we are assured that the recent outbreak of political and financial corruption is to be treated as abnormal. A certain amount of corruption there always has been. This it is not sought to deny, for it is inherent in the legislative and municipal machinery of the country which can be as easily used for private ends as for the public good.

Then Mr. Carnegie seeks to reassure us on the subject of the insurance revelations. He resents the assertion that the respect of the English people for the Americans has suffered in consequence of these revelations, and does not think we have any right to harbour a feeling that there are certain phases of American life which are not at all admirable. Mr. Carnegie would have us remember that the insurance scandals have not touched the solvency of the companies in any degree. On the contrary, he argues, their financial strength has been revealed with increased force. The root of the evil, in his view, lay in men, actively engaged otherwise, lending their names as directors without attending to the duties of the position. When the Mutual was organised, the founder had no idea of the magnitude it would attain: nor had the directors. The plan was unsuitable, and Mr. Carnegie thinks that had such institutions been under State control, as the Savings Banks are, all would have been well. Far from the popular outburst being damaging to them the Scotto-American millionaire considers it the best proof that nothing seriously wrong will be tolerated. The presidents so severely dealt with were largely the victims of a vicious system—the individuals were not to blame. But he is convinced that "the political contributions belong to the past. When the issue was a silver or a gold basis, there was the colour of an excuse for supporting the opponents of debasement of the currency, which would reduce the value of the enormous assets of the companies. Now it will be unlawful to contribute to any party. Reform has been effectual." Asked what are the prospects of the Mutual, the Equitable, and the New York Life of getting on to a sound business footing within comparatively a few years, Mr. Carnegie replied: "They are upon a sound business footing, and never have been anything else. Their reserves are very large." And as to the effect of the disclosures in regard to the Equitable, the Mutual, and other life insurance companies on the business of life insurance in the United States and the attitude of the public generally now towards life insurance, he merely replied: "As before stated, none of the leading companies have failed to inspire perfect confidence in their solvency." In brief, all the world knows that America is not financially presssd—on the contrary, no nation ever increased in wealth or population as America is now increasing.

We are sorry that so able and so influential a man as Mr. Carnegie takes such a lenient view of the shortcomings of the American. It is notorious that the whole American press has pilloried the dishonest millionaries and that at the recent State and Municipal elections the corrupt "bosses" were "slaughtered by whole battalions." Excessive wealth combined with excessive and unscrupulous eagerness to increase it is the greatest peril of modern American society, and it is believed by some of their most accomplished men of letters that the most sane-minded and level-headed of Americans look beyond mere details and see behind them this vital issue—the influence of excessive wealth on the moral as well as on the material well-being of a community. In the pulpit and on the platform, writes one, rather partial to our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, "someremarkable warnings have been uttered against it. In their condemnation of it the clergy are being supported by cabinet ministers, senators, bankers and commercial men of all classes." The President, as we know, on all occasions, advocates the "square deal" which is his own expressive synonym for honesty and fairplay. But when he has brought home to mere merchants and senators the enormity of their crimes there are still others to be thought of. The Railway directors are prominent among them. Compared with them, we are assured the Life Insurance people are mere tyros, and of all the railroad bosses; "the lawyers are most pernicious and demoralising. Like our own joint-stock company solicitors, one of them can do as much mischief as half a dozen directors." But they too are now on the eve of a stand-up fight with President Roosevelt and with the backing he has recently acquired, it is probable he will win, notwithstanding that his opponents, in this case as in others, are the "millionaire cormorants," who do not seem to realise that the greatest need of the United States is honest government as much as honest trading.

DOCTORS AND TEMPERANCE.

MANY of the intemperate advocates of temperance have accused doctors of encouraging intemperance by prescribing alcohol. The accusation is absurd on the face of it, for it is well-known that the medical profession is the greatest supporter of real temperance, and Sir James Crichton-Browne has been at some pains to refute the statements that are made. Amongst many it has been suggested that to ingratiate or save themselves trouble, or to secure a passing advantage, or inculpable compliance with fashionable whims, medical men have ordered or sanctioned stimulants in many small ailments, in which they were not really necessary, at the risk of establishing a hazardous and destructive habit. The people who really believe this must be of that class which is only too pleased to find an excuse for their faults, for it is as sensible as suggesting that because a doctor orders beaf-tea the patient should become a glutton. The advice of the doctor is, no doubt, a favourite excuse when close inquiry is made into the origin of intemperate habits; but in most cases a still closer inquiry will reveal that the habits were contracted long before the doctor was called in, and were continued or resumed in defiance of his advice. The poor, broken-down inebriate is eager to seek any shelter in a storm of censure. He will say or do anything to relieve himself of the heavy burden of opprobrium for vicious self-indulgence, and the doctor is a convenient scapegoat. "The physician whom thou gavest me, he tempted me and I did drink." Mankind has learned that alcohol does very often whet a failing appetite, check wasting of the body, numb acute pain and restore a sense of well-being when that has been lost; and mankind will go on resorting to it when distressed in spite of all warnings as to its invidivous propensities and in spite of prohibition. Sir J. Crichton-Browne acknowledges the many uses of alcohol and defends its use medicinally and adds: "The true policy would appear to be to bring the medical use of alcohol under medical control, and to discourage any resort to it in illness except under medical advice. And the way to obtain medical control over alcoholism in the sick-room, and in all forms of invalidism, is not to deny it all virtue—that is merely to weaken medical authority and influence, and to connect the profession with faddism—but to admit its utility, when properly safe-guarded, and to employ it with skill and caution." But he seems to forget that the medical man is called in only to about one per cent. of the cases of illness which occur and he must realise that often a timely alcoholic drink is the means of saving a doctor's bill. There are two parties on the temperance platform, the temperance advocates and the intemperates, the latter including not only drunkards, but those who would compulsorily stop the use of alcohol in any form. Occasionally doctors are to be found in the latter class, but the majority are those who believe in the time and place for everything and there can be no more false accusation than that, because medical men sanction the use of stimulants, they are deliberately laying the seeds of intemperance.

THE DECLINE OF ZANZIBAR.

THERE is something pathetic in the object which has taken the Sultan of Zanzibar to London. Summed up in a word, the Sultan has gone Home to ask the British Government to arrest the slow decadence of his country in consequence of the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar. "The British Government," said the Sultan to an interviewer "in its wisdom, has done its best to abolish slavery in Zanzibar as in other parts of the world. In this respect it has had the co-operation and assistance of my father and of myself. But it must be self-evident that there are special dangers in abolishing an economic system which has existed from time immemorial without simultaneously making provision for the new system which it is desired to set up. Unfortunately, no steps were taken to meet the new conditions which were found to arise." The natural result has followed in Zanzibar, as it has followed the same disturbance of time-honoured customs elsewhere. The slaves, working for task masters, though generally kindly treated so long as they did a fair day's work, (which was probably never comparable with the "day's work" of an English navvy) kept the trade of the country going, and were themselves healthily employed and happy. There never having been a time when slavery did not exist, the slaves saw nothing immoral in it, and were often thankful to be in a position in which their owners were compelled to feed them. These were the economic conditions of Zanzibar, as they were in the Southern States of America before the abolition of slavery there. What took place in America when the slaves were freed was that most of them found themselves absolutely at the mercy of their former masters when they wanted food. If the planters did not want the ex-slaves, they starved, although all their lives they had had food in plenty, clothes to wear, and a roof over their heads. What has taken place in Zanzibar is that on being freed the ex-slaves, able to live on four or five rupees a month, which at the ordinary rates of pay for labour in those parts can be easily earned in two or three days, prefer to smoke their pipes, sleep and talk and let the trade of the country go to nought. Zanzibar in consequence is in a bad way, and under the altered conditions is going from bad to worse. It is to be hoped that the British Government will do its utmost to arrest the backsliding of the Sultan's country.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Marmora with the outward Mails of the 15th instant, left Suez at 4 a. m. yesterday.

THE "Watan" of Lahore states that his Highness the Amir is about to order two Mohammadan Assistant Surgeons from India.

JUNE 29th, the date fixed for the celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor, has been declared a public holiday in the United Provinces.

COLONEL NUNN, A.V.D., has left South Africa for India to take up his appointment as Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

A DEPUTATION of Madras landholders and zemindars intend waiting on His Excellency the Governor next month with reference to the Madras Estates Land Bill.

THE question of the appointment of a Seventh Judge to the Madras High Court, is still under the consideration of the Madras Government.

THE Veterinary College, Lahore, will be run by the existing staff in the temporary absence of Major Pease who is officiating as Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, at Simla.

A FULL staff for work on the Kashmir Railway, including the British sections, will be organised under Mr. Deuchars, and work on the various sections should begin in the autumn, when the necessary land has been taken up.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart has arrived at Ootacamund so confer to with His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Madras Government for the better pay and prospects of the superior grades of the Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Departments.

FORTY-FIVE chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Warehouse during the week ending June 19. Thirty-six of these were purchased by Government, 5 by the farmer at Broach, one by the farmer at Wadia and 3 by the farmer at Surat. Forty-eight and-a-half chests were imported from Indore.

THE full cost of plague would form the subject of interesting research. In the Madras Presidency, where plague has never been so prevalent as elsewhere, the bare administrative and preventive measures cost Rs. 8 1/2 lakhs last year, and the year before Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs. Some of this as a set-off may have improved sanitation generally, but the bulk is purely extra expenditure.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian youth in Burma, apparently does not take the advantage he should of the opportunities of learning a trade that are open to him. According to the "Rangoon Gazette," there are seven vacancies in the Insein Workshops for European indentured apprentices for boys who have passed the Seventh Standard and are not over seventeen years of age. In former years there were always a dozen or more candidates awaiting vacancies, but things have changed and for the past two years there have been vacancies, but no candidates.

SIR JAMES THOMSON, who is at present engaged with the Excise Committee at Ootacamund in the formulating of the Committee's Report, will complete his work by the 1st July and leave for England immediately afterwards. Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I. C. S. will most likely be engaged for another fortnight in putting the Report into final shape and afterwards it is possible he may go on a few weeks' leave before he takes up his duties as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, which post he is to assume about the 1st September next.

THE Liberian Coffee Plantations at Port Blair Settlement continue to do well. During the year 1904-05, there were some 24,000 bushes in the plantation, of which over 9,000 were in bearing. The outturn of coffee during the year amounted to some 6,400 lbs., of which practically the whole was made over to the Commissariat Department, only a very small quantity being sold to private individuals. The cocoa plantation, although well stocked, has been less successful, and the authorities have decided to close it as, owing to the absence of an expert in the business, the manufacture of cocoa cannot be undertaken in the Settlement.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 19, was 779, giving a death-rate of 49·45 per annum per thousand as against 48·85 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·65 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 67, plague; 3, small-pox; 15, measles; 29, cholera; 2, leprosy; 77, phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system; 179, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhoea; 21, dysentery; 41, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 378; Hindu low caste, 136; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 16; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 27; European, 4; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 371 as against 353 the corresponding period of last year, and 316 the average over the past five years.

THE Indian Army is faring extremely well just now—always excepting the unfortunate Cavalry. There has been a rapid run of promotion in the senior ranks, and two Staff appointments held by British Service officers have recently been given by Lord Kitchener to the Indian Service. These are the Inspector-Generalship of Volunteers, Major-General Pearson having succeeded Major-General Collins; and the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship for Musketry at Army Headquarters, Colonel F. Campbell, 40th Pathans, having been appointed "vice" Colonel Woollcombe. the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry goes to an Indian Service officer yet another appointment will have been secured. It should be noted also that both the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant-General, and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief are all officers of the Indian Army, though the Quartermaster-General is of the British Service as belonging to the Royal Artillery.

FAMOUS COURT CLOSED.

Tales of Old Worship-street.

Worship-street has for some sixty-seven years had a place in public notice which, as a mere street, it did nothing to merit. Its notoriety sprang solely from one building, sandwiched in between its mean houses, small business premises, and drink shops. Henceforth its glory will know it no more.

The exact date at which Worship-street Court was opened is not clear. It was probably built for a court-house about 1835, at a point close to the present Worship-square. It was a long, low building—which still stands, used as a cabinet factory—had a large garden for the magistrates' promenade, though one side of the garden was flanked by the cells of the luckless prisoners, and, as was the practice in such buildings at that time, provided sitting and bed-room accommodation for the magistrates, one of whom was invaliably in residence. Marlborough street still has its magisterial rooms to show. The first Worship-street Police-court gave place in 1870-2 to the building now closed. The magistrates sitting at Worship-street at that time were Mr. Patridge and Mr. A. A. Knox. Mr. Partridge was a big, rubicund gentlemen who could not resist a joke or a pun. He had a case of assault before him from Long-alley, where a soldier had been into a house and created a disturbance over a women. In revenge as he left she or her companions threw a pail of slops on him. He belonged to the Coldstream Guards, and the remark of the jolly farmer-like magistrate in sentencing the prisioner was, "Well, prisioner it does not follow because he belongs to the Coldstreams that you should pour a cold stream of water down his back." In another case Mr. Partridge, having a dispute between undertakers' men before him, found the complainant constantly interrupting until he remarked, "Be quiet; you're a mute." Mr. Selfe was another magistrate, sitting at Worship-street previously, who had a tendency to good-humoured joking. The inclination of the present day is rather towards the saturnine and sarcastic. It is wit of a higher order, though less satisfactory to the object than the audience. It has, however, the merit of hitting a vice or a stupidity with a keenness which may effect some good. Mr. Alexander Knox, a very small, thin, and quick-tempered magistrate, had a peculiar method of dealing with cases which fell into the same class. If half a dozen men were summoned for obstruction or loitering with vehicles he would, though their cases were seperate and offences at different times, have them all paraded at once and put the question, "Now, are you all summoned for the same thing, not serious. Are you guilty?" A chorus of "Yes, sir," greeted him in answer, for his kindly nature was generally known. Then came the sentence, "Half a crown; take them away."

The only instance of a magistrate being removed from the bench occurred at Worship-street about this time, a Mr. Leigh, who had become bankrupt, causing so much scandal that his appointment was revoked, and he returned to practice as a barrister. In those days of old Worship-street it was not uncommon to have over 100 prisoners before the court in one day, and the long lines of those in custody, each with one or two constables, proceed on foot from the station-house to the court. The district then extended to Hackney and the Lea—a march of four miles or more. In days prior to that those convicted were marched away from the Court to prison, the drunken "swell" with the common pauper, handcuffed to a long chain going the length of the prisoners' file. Nowadays a "Prisoners' van" (the name of "Black Maria" has almost dropped out of use) delivers from each police-station in the mornings, and twice a day the convicted are removed by van from the courts to prison. This is now invariably done in a closed yard of the courts. Even when the van came into use for bringing or removing prisoners at the old courts they were delivered at the door in the open street, with a fighting, struggling crowd looking on. A murderer attracted a huge crowd, which waited for hours, and at a time when it was the practice to walk prisoners to the court a file of twenty or forty constables was required to walk on each side of the accused.

There were humorous sides to the horrible cases in those days. One of the best was the case of an assistant gaoler in the old court—a stolid policeman named Saunders of the G. Division. He had worn the shiny-topped hat, with trousers, and cutaway coat of the original peeler, days, and was a saturnine character. One day he had lost a woman prisoner put in his charge. She had simply slipped out of the door of the prisoner's room leading to the street—an easy matter in the ill-constructed old court—and got away. She was only charged with drunkenness, and the constable explained (when she should have been put up) that she was ill. It was a serious matter for him. He slipped out, living close by, returned with his wife (duly instructed to answer to the other woman's name), put her up in the dock as the prisoner, and when she was fined paid the money and let her go. It was as clever a double as could have been devised.

Here is an incident of the well-remembered Tichborne case. It occurred in the interval when the notorious Claimant was awating his trial on indictment for perjury. He arrived at the court in a well-appointed pill-box brougham, and the fact of his appearance had drawn such a large crowd that to avoid the block in the street his carriage was admitted to the yard where the prison vans entered. There the claimant stepped out—the huge bulk of the man dwarfing everyone else. He appeared in court as a witness in a case of assault, arising out of a disputed patent in fire-escapes. Mr. Thomas Beard, solicitor, and a common counciller of London, was on the side which had the Claimant as a witness, and with evident satisfaction called, Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Louis Lewis brother of Sir George Lewis, and a keen and clever advocate, rose to cross-examine. What do you say your name is? was the first question; and the answer came, Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. That you swear? That I swear, came the defiant answer. Don't get angry, said Mr. Lewis. I must ask you. It is unnecessary and very impertinent, chimed in Mr. Beard. The perjury here committed—admitted afterwards—was not made the subject of indictment.

A list of the magistrates who have been appointed to Worship-street would include, besides those named above, the elder Mr. D'Eyncourt Mr. Cuthbert E. Ellison, Mr. J. L. Hannay, Mr. Rose, Mr. J. Major Cooke, and Mr. H. J. Bushby. The last-named alone spent his whole magisterial career, which exceeded twenty-four years, at Worship-street. His first appearance in the court formed a remarkable incident. It was at old Worship-street, and the morning business being just over the court had been cleared. Mr. Newton, who had presided, stood on the bench chatting, when a figure appeared in the dirty, iron railed public space—having opened the public door—and stepped forward. He was carelessly dressed and had a very shabby hat. A constable began pushing him out with the brusque "Court's over. sir, but possibly a quiet word, indicating that he was a friend of the magistrate's, saved him from expulsion. He came forward and walked up to Mr. Newton, who, after the exchange of a word, put his two hands on the newcomer's shoulders and shook him bodily, both laughing as they walked off the bench to the "garden" together. Thereafter Mr. Bushby's name became a household word in the district for kindliness and friendly consideration. When he resigned he did not let it be known. On his last day of sitting as a magistrate he went quietly through his work, and not a word of farewell to the court, not a sign of the break, did he give. A note from him to the writer afterwards contained these words, "I could not have borne it."

The name of Mr. Montagu Williams has been omitted from the list of those who have sat at Worship-street, after their original appointments to other courts. Mr. Williams was the exact antithesis of Mr. Bushby. He looked for display, for public recognition and expression of sentiment and feeling toward himself. Mr. Bushby shrank from it as did Mr. Newton; and the outcry against the latter at the time of the Cass case showed lack of knowledge of the man. Mr. Newton was of a super-sensitive nature, hidden under a natural irritability. Mr. Bushby had no irritability and only the sensitiveness which would have made him cry. Murder cases as the outcome of passion will recur, but such cold blooded, scientific killing as the series known as the "Ripper murders" are happily unlikely.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLS.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

Religious Teaching in School Hours.

RADICALS INDIGNANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Birrell, in the House of Commons, announced that he was prepared to allow special religious instruction to the transferred voluntary schools twice weekly during, instead of out of, school hours.

Mr. Balfour thanked him for the important concession.

A number of Radicals vehemently protested, declaring the Government was abandoning the principle of the Bill and straining the loyalty of its followers.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Clauses two and three of the Education Bill were adopted after the Closure was applied, though Mr. Birrell's explanations regarding Clause three yesterday dissatisfied many of the Ministerialists.

SWADESHI IN PARLIAMENT.

Ireland Interferes.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION REFUSED,

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether in view of Sir Bamfylde Fuller's interference with peaceful processions, Magistrates favoring the Swadeshi movement and the prosecutions of school-boys, it was proposed to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to allay the unrest. Mr. Morley said it was the wish and intention of Government to take such measures as are most likely to allay unrest, but they did not think a Commission was necessary or desirable.

THE KAISER AT CUXHAVEN.

Peace for Germany.

TRIBUTE TO PRINCE VON BULOW.

The Kaiser who is at Cuxhaven yachting attended a banquet at which he made a speech expressing pleasure at the gigantic development of the German merchant fleet. The first consideration, His Majesty said, was peace which he prayed God to continue to grant to Germany. Prince von Bulow, he said, had done more than any other in the work of peace and His Majesty was glad he was restored to health and able to resume the duties of chief adviser to His Majesty.

THE TURKS IN YEMEN.

Fight with Mutineers.

ARTILLERY USED ON THE OFFENDERS.

Several companies of Turkish troops in Yemen, resolved to return to their homes and attempted to proceed to the Coast when a sanguinary conflict ensued, Ahmed Pasha using artillery to reduce the mutineers to obedience. Only a few escaped.

PERSIA AND THE PORTE.

The Position on the Frontier.

A MENACE TO EXISTING RELATIONS.

Reuter (Constantinople) states that the Persian Ambassador has complained to the Porte about the further despatch of troops and munitions to the frontier endangering the relations between the two countries.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

Passed in the Lords.

The Lords have passed the Colonial Marriages Bill.

THE NATAL RISING.

Convoy Recaptured.

The Natalians have recaptured the convoy from the enemy.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Editors' Visit to London.

A party of German Editors have arrived in London, in connection with the Anglo-German entente movement.

BESTOWAL OF HONORS AT OXFORD.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Oxford has conferred Degrees on Lord Milner, Mr. Haldane and the Chinese Ambassador.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by ten wickets. Worcestershire has beaten Oxford at Worcester by 62 runs.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 21st:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	10	9	0	1	9
Surrey	13	9	1	3	8
Lancashire	9	7	1	1	6
Notts	8	4	2	2	2
Kent	7	4	2	1	2
Essex	7	3	2	2	1
Warwickshire	7	3	2	2	1
Somerset	4	1	2	1	—1
Middlesex	5	2	3	0	1
Gloucestershire	5	1	3	1	2
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Northamtonshire	7	1	5	1	4
Leicestershire	9	2	7	0	5
Hants	7	1	6	0	5
Derbyshire	8	1	7	0	6

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BIELOSTOK MASSACRE.

Action of the Duma.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The members of the Duma are vigorously enquiring into the Bielostok massacre and have arrived at the conclusion that it is the duty of the Duma to detect and punish the authors.

A SECRET PRESS.

The situation at Sevastopol is again creating a good deal of public apprehension. The seamen's secrect Press is once more at work. Its well-written and well-printed "proclamations" exhort the people to be prepared for all eventualities, the chief of which is the possibility of a violent coup d'etat and the suppression of the Duma. In the meantime the peasantry are enjoined, whilst waiting upon events, to secure the abundant harvest which God has this year given them. We are told, inter alia, that twelve months' ago a "reliable bomb" cost 10s; the same weapon can now be made at a cost of 10d., thanks to the universally-diffused knowledge of the construction of the popular arm," and the abundantly-available supply of explosive material.

If the worst come to the worst, says one of the proclamations, the patriotic people must combine for the "expeditious removal" of every high-placed military and civil official. "Destroy the commanders and officers, and the troops will fraternise with us, but in any case the people must be prepared, and in heart and soul unflinchingly resolved, to wage one terror against another!" It were manifestly perilous for the authorities to treat with contempt these threatening 'pronunciamentos.' They are neither idly conceived nor vainly uttered, although they may fall upon deaf ears within the Ministerial precinct at St Petersburgh and within the iron ring at Peterhof. The attention of the people is now riveted upon the Duma and every slight put upon its choosen and trusted representatives is silently strengthening the resolution of the masses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir John French Suggested.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The "Standard" says it is understood that General Sir John French will succeed Lord Kitchener in India in 1907.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup:—

Bachelors Button	1
Pretty Polly	2
Achilles	3

"REPRIEVED TOO LATE."

The "Statesman" Still Dissatisfied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Referring to the regrettable execution of Udoy Patni in Sylhet, whose case formed the subject of a question, the other day, in the House of Commons, the "Statesman" says:—"The authoritative explanation published by the "Pioneer" might be a tolerable apology for arriving late at dinner or catching a tram, but is a sorry excuse for such an act as hanging a man by mistake." It fears that "the obstinacy which led Sir B. Fuller into so many embarrassments and humiliations have dogged him in this instance also. The prohibitions of processions and popular catchwords can be withdrawn, expelled schoolboys can be sent back to school, but when the spark of life is extinguished it cannot be rekindled."

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

A Chance for Practical Patriots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A correspondent, in the "Statesman" referring to the distress in Eastern Bengal and Assam, says "If their (Bengalees) love of country means anything besides words, let them show it in helping their breathren to tide over this period of scarcity. Here is an opportunity for them to show their love of country in a very practical way and in a way that will please thousands and displease none."

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Working Under the New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Simla-Kalka Railway, which was recently purchased by the Secretary of State, will, for the present, be managed under the existing arrangements. The present Agent will continue to hold office, but in the place of receiving instructions from the Company at Home, he will be directly under Railway Board at Simla.

SAD FATALITY AT JUBBULPORE.

Mr. Knox Johnson Shoots Himself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Mr. Knox Johnson, Principal of the Jubbulpore College, shot himself dead on Tuesday.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

In the final for the Calcutta Golf competition, Mr. F. G. H. Brand beat Mr. J. R. Longair by 21 to 15.

SHARP SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

A short sharp shock of earthquake was experienced here at 6-50.

INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Lady Minto's Appeal for Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The following appeal is being issued by Lady Minto in connection with the scheme for founding an Indian Nursing Association:—

"Being most anxious to promote a more efficient nursing organization for Northern India, I beg to enlist your sympathy in the following scheme. The necessity for providing skilled English nurses for Europeans of all classes in Northern India is a very real and urgent one. The many cases (both Civil and Military) where valuable lives have been lost through want of proper nursing, especially in outlying districts, are many and of a very distressing nature. A scheme is now proposed to provide sufficient English trained nurses in the various provinces of Northern India and Burma for all classes of Europeans. The Up-country Nursing Association which has been doing such splendid work under great financial difficulties will now come under the banner of the new Association and with an increase in the number of nurses in the United Provinces and Punjab will still further extend the good work now being carried on.

"The following provinces where no regular nursing organization now exists will be included:—Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Burma, Rajputana and Central India.

"The proposed Indian Nursing Association will be controlled by a Central Committee of fourteen members containing representatives from each province coming under the scheme; the control of provincial centres will be placed in the hands of provincial Committees.

"The fees to be charged for the services of these nurses will be on a sliding scale, my main object being to place skilled nurses at the disposal of both rich and poor at a moderate rate and commensurate with their incomes. Thirty-eight nurses with a Chief Lady Superintendent and two Lady Superintendents will at first be employed, and it is hoped that with a generous support, it will be found possible to so endow the Association that its work may be continuous and far-reaching.

"I therefore, appeal to the English people in India to come to the assistance of this scheme for the benefit of our fellow countrymen and women and if all would unite in giving even the smallest contributions its success would be assured.

"All subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Minto Fund Viceroy's Camp before 1st August when this list will be closed."

The appeal is signed by Lady Minto.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

New Proposals Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

The Secretary of States' sanction has been received to certain proposals of the Government of India regarding the pay, etc., of officers of the enrolled list of the Financial Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The enrolled list of the Finance Department will, it is believed, in future, be divided into four classes instead of the present seven classes.

As before mentioned the pay of the majority of officers will rise during 20 years' service from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,250 per month and thereafter by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500. But the pay of officers in Class I will be Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 1,800. Presumably the officers at present in the Department will be allowed the option of election for the new scale. A Resolution dealing with this subject will shortly appear.

FLAX SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.

Ten Tons Supplied by India Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Arrangements have been completed by the India Office for the early despatch to Calcutta of ten tons of Russian and Belgium flax seed of the best quality obtainable for experimental cultivation in India. The Director of Agriculture, Bengal, will arrange with the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India for the distribution of the seed on favourable terms to planters and others who may desire to take part in the experimental cultivation of flax.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

A Satisfactory Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The reported plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending 16th June were 2,224 and 1,904 respectively, compared with 3,597 and 3,446 respectively last week. No deaths were reported from East Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the North West Frontier Province or Baluchistan, and the only heavy mortality was in the Punjab whence 1,409 deaths were reported. The worst districts were Lahore with 428, Sialkot with 313, Amritsar with 124, Gurdaspur with 104 and Patiala State with 182 deaths.

THE BASHAHR HILLMEN.

Ring-leaders Give Themselves up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Regarding the disturbance in Bashahr several Lambadars and ring-leaders have now given themselves up and are under arrest. People are becoming more amenable and an early settlement seems likely.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Provision for Fixed Deposits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

A new rule is introduced in the Post Office Savings Bank by which a depositor can give notice that all deposits in account should be held subject to a six months' notice of withdrawal.

THE GARTOK MISSION.

Mr. Calvert Goes Alone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

Mr. H. Calvert will probably start for Gartok this week. He will have no Europeans with him and no escort, but expects to find the people thoroughly friendly and ready to assist in forwarding any trade arrangements he may desire to make. He is taking in a few presents.

THE NORTHERN COMMAND.

Sir Bindon Blood's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

When Sir Bindon Blood's tenure of Northern Command expires on the 17th October he will be succeded by Lieut.-General Sir O. C. Egerton, Commanding Secunderabad Division.

CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, will vacate his appointment in a few weeks.

On the expiry of his tenure Brigadier General J. Spens Command I. G., Allahabad Brigade, is to get an extension.

COMMANDANTS OF BODY-GUARDS.

Term of Tenure Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The following revised rules for regulating the tenure of Commandants and Adjutants of the Body-Guards of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras have been sanctioned. Commandants are to be held by Captains only and to be vacated on the completion of 5 years' tenure or promotion to Major whichever may happen first (the rule regarding vacating on promotion will not apply to the Commandant, Viceroy's Body-Guards); Adjutants are to be held by Lieutenants and to be vacated on promotion to Captain or on completion of 4 years' tenure, whichever may happen first.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Leaves for Home To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

General Sir Archibald Hunter leaves Poona tomorrow for Bombay en route to England by Saturday's mail steamer. General Smith Dorien is expected to arrive in Poona next week to officiate for him.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Captain Hyslop, Superintendent of Gymnasia, Umballa, is transferred to Lucknow in the same capacity.

Lieutenant Paske, 97th Infantry, is appointed to the 23rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant Black, 14th Mahrattas, is transferred to the 58th Rifles.

Major Shea, 15th Lancers, has been appointed a professor at the Indian Staff College.

Lieutenant Wilson, 17th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Political Department and is posted to Bannu.

The death is reported of Major N. G. Fraser, 34th Poona Horse, at Bombay, on 19th June from abscess of the liver.

USE OF BETHUNE COLLEGE BY OUTSIDERS.

Ladies Protest to the Director.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A memorial was recently presented to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, by several ladies belonging to the Hindu, Brahmo, and Christian communities of Bengal against using the Bethune Collegiate School as a practising school for the students of the Women's Training College. The Director has replied that nothing that is proposed would adversely affect the Bethune College, but on the contrary, he hoped, the prosperity of that college would be further increased by its association with the Training College.

The memorialists desiring further consideration, the matter has been referred to the Bethune College Committee for consideration.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

First Four Volumes Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

The first four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, together with the atlas, will probably be ready for publication this autumn. Three volumes are now complete and the fourth which Mr. Cotton is editing at Home is nearing completion. Mr. R. Burn, C. S., the Indian Editor, who, by the way, has also been acting as Honorary Numismatist to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Nelson Wright, will probably take furlough about the end of October on the completion of his task.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, is appointed as Secretary, in the Public Works Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Lieutenant Colonel W.W. Baker, R.E., is appointed as Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, as a temporary measure.

Mr. G. H. Lamaistre, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, from the 18th of June.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Accident to his Gharry.

Mr. W. L. B. SOUTER, acting Police Commissioner of Bombay, was yesterday morning driving from the Byculla Club to the Central Police Office at Crawford Market. As he was being driven along the Picquet Road, his horse took fright and bolted along the Carnac Road. The coachman was unable to pull the horse up. As the brougham reached the Crawford Market, it was in imminent danger of running on to the foot-path. Mr. Souter took in the situation. He opened a door of his brougham, and in spite of heavy rain and slippery road, he jumped off the gharry. He soon realised that though he had saved himself from accident, his coachman was in a serious predicament and that he wanted assistance. He therefore unhesitatingly ran to the left of his coachman. He took a deal of risk on himself in running up to the head of his bolting horse, but succeeded in stopping the run-away, just a moment after the brougham had collided with the foot-path. The force of the impact was such that it threw the coachman off his seat on to the road, rendering him unconscious. Mr. Mac Dermott, the Senior Superintendent of Police, who had followed Mr. Souter's carriage in a hack victoria, came up and with his assistance, the coachman was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The carriage is considerably damaged, and the horse has received several slight injuries. The coachman has sustained an abrasion on the left knee and some other injuries to his head. Mr. Souter is to be congratulated on his narrow escape and upon his cool attempt to assist his Jehu in his predicament.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Vagaries of the Wedding Season.

TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE.

HOUSEWIFERY IN THE SCHOOLS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THIS is the marrying season, and one notices a certain sameness about weddings after one has seen half a dozen friends through the ceremoney, though each bride always fancies her wedding has a spice of novelty about it. A recent course of these functions has left me, like the end of the marriage service, in amazement. I am wondering if most brides and those who select music for weddings are wholly devoid of a sense of humour, since the hymns and anthems frequently sung on these occasions are not what one would consider exactly fitting to the circumstances. For example, it does not seem precisely cheering for the friends and relations of a newly-wed couple to lustily implore them to "Fight the Good Fight"; and surely it is distinctly dis-couraging to start a bride with "Oh, for the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be for ever at rest." These are but samples of the inappropriate music lately heard at fashionable weddings; some other specimens it would sound positively irreverent to quote, yet they are sung quite blithely by wedding guests, who doubtless manage to infuse some sentimental meaning into words which a moment's consideration would show to have a wholly different application. But what are brides about to permit, and what do organists mean by choosing, such ridiculous music for these ceremonies?

A propos of marrying and giving in marriage, I hugely approve the amusing suggestion of the Bishop of Ripon, who thinks parents are not properly trained. I am sure there are innumerable girls who are convinced that their mothers would be quite supportable if they were only properly qualified for their position; and there are not a few young men who would unhesitatingly pack off their "governors" if they only knew of good schools for them. But the idea suggested by Dr. Boyd Carpenter, which specially commends itself to me, is that engaged couples should be sent to "rest-homes" prior to marriage. The notion is a splendid one, and, so to say, cuts both ways. For not only would he and she get a welcome change from each other before embarking on what is presumably to be a lifelong companionship, but what a merciful relief would thus be accorded to their friends who suffer so much from the time "a marriage has been arranged" until the wedding is all over!

If the episcopal plan could be carried out, we should be spared all the recitals of her charms and his excellence which now have to be patiently endured, we should be relieved of many of the threadbare love scenes which each set of engaged couples imagines to be so interesting and absolutely unique; we should not have to patch up petty quarrels; and hostesses would be largely spared the annoyance of having to ask the captured one to every party to which she wished or felt compelled to invite the captor. On the other hand, it would give a fillip to honeymoons if engaged pairs had not seen each other for a month before the wedding. Each would come out fresh, so to say, and instead of being sick of one another, of trousseaux, letters of congratulation, letters of thanks for presents, and all the wearisome preparations and functions that precede a marriage, the bride and bridegroom would emerge from the respective rest-homes where each had been in retreat quite pleased with themselves and real objects of interest to their friends.

We never go back. The tendency of all things is to advance, and one is hardly surprised, therefore, at the prediction that our present methods of travelling will be found too slow for a more energetic generation. We shall be practically propelled or pneumatically "shot" from one point to another, so we are told; but how the process is to be carried out remains to be seen. At present one can only imagine folk being blown head foremost through a cylinder, and coming out scared and dishevelled at the other end. To this means the wildest drive in a motor or even a crawling South Eastern train would be preferable. But presumably, if the travelling of the future is to be done in this sort of way, we shall be carefully packed and labelled "This end up" before we start on our journey. Irascible old Indian officers and middle-aged females of ample proportions would require handling with care. If they were shot, let us say, from London to Windsor, even by easy stages, they might be unfit, in both cases, for polite society by the time they reached their destination. No doubt to this favour we shall come in due course; but one feels confident that we shall be dealt with mercifully and comfortably, for by the time we have progressed as far as this nerves will be even more ragged than they are now.

Calcuta, like Bombay and London has its laundry problem, which is presented in the columns of the Englishman by plaintive letters containing such passages as the following: I am persecuted by my dhobi. He thrashes my clothes to shreds on his plank. He burns holes into my shirts. He gives away my good bed-sheets to some other customer. He loses garments, and declares on oath that I never gave them to him. If I attempt to compensate myself for the losses he has inflicted on me, he humbly acquiesces in my decision, and meekly counts out the linen that awaits his removal. But he keeps me waiting for his reappearance, till after a fortnight, exasperated by the exigencies of this weather, I send my boy to ascertain whether the dhobi has elected to die of plague or small-pox. The boy, however, returns to report that nothing so appropriate has occurred; that the washerman is in the pink of health; but that the washing of my clothes will not be completed until I refund him the fine I inflicted.

Another correspondent writes: "Exile" complains that his dhobi doesn't bring his clothes. My complaint is that the dhobi brings me other people's clothes. The other evening I was invited out to dinner. My boy, who is a fool, had laid out my war-paint, but when I came to don my 16in. collar I discovered that it had shrunk to 14in. I used expressive language (my time was limited) and told him to bring me another collar. He brought all my collars, and lo, they had all shrunk to fourteen inches. That dhobi had brought me a schoolboy's wash instead of my own. Yesterday a friend called to see me. We were sitting in the drawing-room, and my friend was afflicted with a severe cold. He asked for the loan of a handkerchief, and I told the boy to fetch him one from my room. He returned with one and handed it to my friend. My friend stared at it and then stared at me. It was about the size of an envelope when opened out. In the corner was written in red cotton the name Rosie! Fool, said I, you have been to somebody else's drawer. Bring the sahib one of my hankerchiefs. He went and returned with an equally diminutive rag, in the corner of which, in purple letters, was the word Violet. My friend rose with great dignity, and, looking at me solemnly, said in tones of sorrow and regret, I should not have expected it of you. Then he departed. It was useless to laugh it off. My friend has no sense of humour.

Efforts have been made in this country—notably by the London County Council—to teach girls in the elementary schools the rudiments of housewifery. Some other countries are in this matter ahead of us, and the Board of Education some time ago commenced an investigation of the methods which are adopted on the Continent. The results have, in part, been published, others are shown in a volume which has just been issued from the Government printers. From this it appears that in Belgium, whose efforts in this direction are of uncommon interests, the object in the primary schools is to pay special attention to what is useful and practical, and to possible comfort, but any appearance of luxury is avoided.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Municipal Franchise to Ladies.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE DENIED.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

Further consideration was given to a motion proposed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola and seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, asking the President to move Government to abolish the disqualification attached to the female sex for membership of the Corporation.

Mr. James MacDonald said he could not understand why this motion was brought for a second time before the Corporation, when Mr. Jafferbhoy knew that most of the members were against it. There was not the slightest necessity of a motion of the kind, and he thought that any consideration given to it would be a wasted time. He could not understand, what there was in that question. He remembered that there was a great deal said about the qualifications of ladies to sit in that hall. Probably there was no one in the hall who doubted those qualifications. He might say that he had the pleasure of having been acquainted with a number of ladies of the community to which Mr. Jafferbhoy belonged, and he must, from his knowledge, say that there were a great many of them, who, if brought forward, would probably outshine Mr. Jafferbhoy himself (Hear, hear). Therefore, as far as the question of qualification went, he could find no fault with it. But the question of questions was, had any of the qualified ladies aspired to a seat in the Municipal Council Hall? He believed not. Then why should they waste time on a proposition of that kind? It was argued that ladies were allowed to come into the Senate. It was true, but those ladies must be exceptionally able educationists, and quite competent to give opinions which we would be prized by others. Besides, it must be remembered that those ladies had asked to go into the Senate. He spoke in no disparagement of ladies, but he felt bound to speak against the introduction of ladies there. There was one thing that struck him as exceedingly strange. It was this, that in the presence of a number of Englishmen and Scotchmen, their country should have been defamed as uncivilized by Mr. Jafferbhoy. Last time, he thought the proposition was thrown out and that it would not crop up again, but he now hoped the Corporation would throw it out the second time, in a way which would prove it to be a complete fiasco. He asked the Corporation to exercise their wise discretion in the matter, and let them have no more of it.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, speaking upon the proposition, confessed that on the last occasion when Mr. Jafferbhoy had his full say on the question, and it was postponed, he said to himself it would be very unsafe to address the Corporation against such a question, as he hoped that afternoon to see enthusiastic European and native ladies occupy the galleries of the Hall with flags in their hands. But he could see no flags and no ladies. That showed that ladies did not trouble to watch a question affecting their own alleged interests. He asked Mr. Jafferbhoy whether the motion he had brought forward was of any practical utility. No body who had to do practical actions could ever entertain such suggestions. Had any qualified lady ever expressed a desire that she should have votes or power entitling her to a seat in the Corporation Mr. Jafferbhoy had not shown one single instance of the kind. Why then had Mr. Jafferbhoy made himself their champion? That was not a practical question. It seemed to him that the very fact that women did not desire to take up their position was the thing which prevented the Corporation from taking any practical view of the question. They had arrived at that stage of life in India, where the best thing for them was to have a division of labour. Nothing ever worked so exceptionally well and economically cheap as the division of labour. Energy and knowledge should be best employed in those channels where they could promise good results. It was not a question of superiority or inferiority of one sex over the other, but it was the definite question of the division of labour. There were certain things for which women were better qualified and better able to work at than men, and vice versa. Women had always certain functions to perform at home. There were times in their lives, when they would be confined for long periods in their homes. Then what about the work in the Corporation, with their irregular attendance? There were mills in this city which had sheds put up for the children of the female workers, while they were engaged in the mills. Did, those members, who were in favour of Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposition, want to have some arrangements of the kind, made for the lady members of the Corporation? They might, in that case engage a few nurses to look after the babies of the lady members, while the mothers were taking part in the work of the Corporation. (Laughter). It was a good thing in human life and human activity to have, as he said, a division of labour. He asked Mr. Jafferbhoy to consider what they said when any member talked too much. Did they not compare him with a woman? (Laughter). They had succeeded in reducing the amount of talk of the members of the Corporation, but would it be possible to do so, with equal success, in the case of a woman (Laughter). He should like to have a President, who could assure them that he could bring round any lady who talks too much. (Laughter). But there was no one amongst them who could do so. (Laughter). He feared Dr. Viegas, too, would not venture to undertake a work of that character. (Prolonged laughter). But how were they to frown upon a lady? (Loud and continued laughter). Supposing one of them dared to do so, he was sure, the lady would frown upon him in return. He was putting forward all those practical arguments, just to show, that it was not a practical proposition to bring before the Corporation. The opinion he held regarding the question, regardless of the value of the service they could render, was that both of them, men and women, had nothing between them that could call one superior or inferior to the other. But they must consider the way nature had formed them, giving them hearts, souls, minds and power, adapted just to their spheres of life. There could be, therefore, absolutely no comparison, between the two sexes. Both possessed brains, capable of doing good work in their own sphere. In the economy of nature and in the economy of Corporation and public life, there should be a division of labour. Of course, women were allowed in the University Senate. But the University itself was a grand academic body, and there could be no objection to allow women, who possessed University qualifications, to join it and to take part in its deliberations. But as he had first pointed out to them, the very fact that women were not eager to come forward in that particular direction, was to his mind another practical argument to show that in adopting Mr. Jafferbhoy's motion, they would be going quite out of their way. It was a rough-and-tumble sort of work which the Corporation had to carry out. He never heard of any movement having been made by the ladies of Bombay, towards the Municipal franchise for them. How was it then, that Mr. Jafferbhoy chose to be their champion? Probably a meeting of "Zanana" ladies was held, and Mr. Jafferbhoy was the only man allowed to attend that meeting to receive their resolutions and to lay them before the Corporation (Laughter), but in that case, glowing reports of such a meeting would have appeared in the enterprising papers of Bombay. But there was nothing of that sort. If Mr. Jafferbhoy really presented their credentials, he (the speaker) might change his mind. Sir Pherozesha was understood to say that the presence of ladies in the Corporation would distract their attention.

Mr. Padhye spoke in favour of Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposition. If the proposition did not seem desirable to them now, he was sure in course of time it would be thought desirable to allow Municipal franchise to ladies. He asked the Corporation to be more generous, liberal minded and kindly in the consideration of the question, which he considered, was one of the most important questions before them. Colleges and the University were open to these ladies who chose to take advantage of them and a number of ladies had made the best of those opportunities. Likewise, if they were admitted on the Corporation board, he was sure, splendid results would ensue. He implored the Corporation to remove all the restrictions lying in the way of ladies joining the Corporation. Mr. Padhye spoke at considerable length, but he was too indistinct to be perfectly audible at the reporters' table.

Dr. N. N. Katrak also spoke in favour of the proposition. He had an easy explanation to give of the motive of the members who had spoken against the proposition. It was this that some of the gentlemen who had not supported that movement were either too young, or were too far advanced in age to be fascinated by the charms of the ladies (Loud laughter). He did not agree with Mr. Mac Donald when he said that to consider the matter was a waste of their time. They must always bear in mind that a retrograde step was always a dangerous thing.

Sir Pherozeshah: How is it a retrograde step?

Dr. Katrak said that the legislature had first provided that ladies could stand as candidates for the Corporation. But since then, that concession had been take out and that he considered was the retrograde step on the part of the legislators. He was further given to understand that sometime ago, a lady had come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Corporation, from Bhuleshwar ward. (Hear, hear). He feard, an attempt had been made to confound the question. The present question was not one in which large political claims were demanded by ladies. It was simply a question of securing the conservancy of the management of the city which concerned not only the male population but also the female population. They would find that the major portion of the work of the Corporation, was taken up by matters concerning the sanitation of the city. He asked them what portion of the population was most affected if the sanitation became worse. Of course the master of the house would come home in the evening from his club and take his soda and whiskey. If there was any smell coming from his "mori" or the surroundings or even if there was a shortage of water, those things would not trouble him as long as he got his tumbler-full of whiskey or soda (Laughter). Gentlemen did not care about the shortage of water, as long as they got their bath (Laughter). The annoyance of course fell on the shoulders of the ladies. Continuing, Dr. Katrak said that was not the argument he would like to advance in support of his views.

Mr. MacDonald: Then who do you speak of it? (Laughter).

Continuing his remarks, Dr. Katrak said that what he meant to say was that once having given them a right, it was not fair to deprive them of it unless a good cause had been shown to justify it. He believed the question of division of labour was melting away, as ladies were now entering into the province of men. How was it that nothing could prevent ladies from taking a seat on the Improvement Trust board and the Port Trust? He failed to understand, in the light of those facts, why there should be any hindrance placed in their way in joining the Corporation? There was every reason to hope that after some years some ladies might come forward to secure a seat on the Corporation board. They could not come forward now as there was no room for them to occupy. He felt it an injustice done to them by taking away the franchise once given to them.

Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney could not agree with the previous speaker. He believed that Messrs. Jafferbhoy, Padhye and Katrak were teaching them to run before they could walk. He asked those speakers whether it would not have been better to devote their energy toward teaching the ladies how to discuss things, before bringing them up on the Corporation Board. The first thing they should have done was to prepare the ladies to make them deserving of a seat on the Corporation. The Improvement Trust and the Port Trust did not object to ladies being elected members of their boards. Let ladies first secure seats there, and the Corporation, after seeing what kind of figures they cut there would certainly, if they thought fit, have the way opened for them to attend their meetings.

Mr. Dhondi said that Mr. Jafferbhoy was a sensible man, but in bringing up the question before them he had made a very bad mistake. Since the time that proposition had been brought before the Corporation, he could not live in peace with Mrs. Dhondi (Laughter). She wanted him to support Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposition (Laughter). But as councillors were always open till the last, he told her that he too was open till the last, (continued laughter). He had a funny experience regarding diverting ladies from house-hold affairs. They all knew Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar. He started a club for ladies. Knowing the advantages of a ladies club he (the speaker) advised Mrs. Dhondi to join it. Well, since then his experience was that he had to rock the child to sleep and do such other things. (Laughter) He feared, that if ladies were allowed to come to the Corporation. Mr. Jafferbhoy would find himself under a similar situation. (Laughter). Instead of bringing up that matter before them, Mr. Jafferbhoy had better see his way if he could abolish the "purdah" system from the ladies of his community. (Laughter and "hear, hear"). Those who supported the proposition should first reform the ladies of their house.

Mr. Padhye: We have.

Mr. Dhondi: Then I shall be glad to see Mrs Padhye here. (Laughter).

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia also spoke against the proposition of Mr. Jafferbhoy. One thing on which he liked to draw the attention of the Corporation was that Mr. Jafferbhoy must be knowing the Koran very well which said that in the mosques, where the Mahomedan males offered their prayers, presence of ladies should not be allowed. They might call upon "molvies" to verify his statement. He believed unpleasant results would ensue, if voters voted for ladies whom they took a fancy to. He could not understand how ladies would act as a gad on the garrulous councillors. (Laughter). He quoted Goldsmith and President Roosevelt, to show what each of them thought as to what was the work best suited to women.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla said that Dr. Katrak had laboured under a misconception when he said that in the old Act there was no such disqualification as existed in the new one. Though in the old Act, the word "persons" meant both males and females, it was not in the mind of the legislators that ladies would come forward as candidates, because when one of them did, the wording of it it was altered into a clearly defining Act.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola then responded. He said Dr. Sukhia probably could not understand what an unfortunate mess he had made when he spoke about the doctrines of the Koran. He himself had gone through the Koran several times and he did not find any provision there as described by Dr. Sukhia. Mr. Dhondi was convinced that the proposition was a good one. Mrs. Dhondi was in his (speaker's) favour, and that was a reply to argument that there were no lady applicants. He had searched in vain all the Municipal documents to find if there had been a lady candidate years ago who afterwards proved to be of a questionable character and that was only the legislators had altered the wording of the Act, denying the privilege of Municipal franchise to women. He found that story to be far from truth.—He never said that England or Scotland was an uncivilized country. What he said was that the ladies in England had no franchise of voting in Parliament while ladies of India had enjoyed that privilege, and England was backward in that respect. In the University Senates of England ladies were not admitted, but that privilege was given to the ladies of this country. Further he thought ladies were born to serve. They kept in their office lady clerks, but refused to have them occupy a seat on the Corporation board, though admitting that some of them would be very successful members.

The proposition was then put to the vote but was thrown out by 21 votes against 9.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Transportation for Life.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the appeal of Mukunda Govinda, a goldsmith of the village of Sahada, who was convicted by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of attempting to commit the murder of Ambari Ramnath, a Marwari woman, by throwing her down into a well in a lonely place on the night of 28th December last, also causing the murder by drowning of a little girl named Jowenki, who was with the woman at the time. He was sentenced to transportation for life on both charges. Against this conviction and sentence, the accused appealed. He said that the case was concocted against him by Kathu Jeram, the Revenue Patel of the village who bore him bitter enmity owing to his having prosecuted him in a Magistrate's Court. The woman was intimate with the Patel. Though she had fallen into the well accidentally, under instructions from the Patel, she had taken accused's name as the person who had pushed her into it. The Sessions Judge, in the course of his finding, stated that it was difficult to arrive at the truth of what really occurred in the face of the different versions of the affair put before the Court from both sides. Probably what occurred was this: Bhil robbers were in the habit of selling stolen ornaments to village goldsmiths like the accused, who usually were in league with them. Accused induced the woman to accompany him to the lonely place near the well in order to get a good bargain in the stolen ornaments. He got the money, and in order to keep it to himself, he pushed the woman into the well. To destroy the remaining evidence of his guilt, he probably threw the little girl after her. The little girl's dead body was afterwards recovered from the well. Hearing the cries of a woman proceeding from the well, two Pardeshis came out from the Gin Factory close by, which belonged to a Parsee and rescued her.

The Judges of the High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

PASSENGERS BY THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following is the list of passengers arrived from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's, steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" yesterday:—

Mr. A J Raymond, Mr D M Bahadurjee, Mr E C Barnes, Mr R Ducat, Mr C M Haues, Mahrani Ramsinjee, Mr J J Bettecourt, wife and 2 children, Mrs Anna Herowitz, Miss Olive Golding, Mr. Franz Merz, Mr Paugnet, Mr Stephens, Mr Vishram Dass, Mr Plomer, Miss W Williams, Mr A G Norman, Mr Diomurat, Mrs Ligarthy, Mrs J Murphy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

The Affected Districts.

Official returns to 19th instant give the following districts reports:—

NASIK.

Rain during week 1 inch 52 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 5 inches 47 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 63 cents at Kalyan; for season 2 inches 16 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 7 inches 52 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 1 inch 57 cents at Nandgaon. Rainfall general but more needed for general commencement of sowing, though commenced in Kalyan, Nasik, Peint and Igatpuri talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply mostly improved by recent rain. Water in irrigation wells and channels insufficient. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of hill-millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 14 annas per 100 bundles. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. Emigrants returning. No wandering or emaciation. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. Cholera prevalent in several talukas. Takavi being granted for fodder and for purchase of bullocks.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 3 inches 85 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 5 inches 61 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 1 inch 91 cents at Shevgaon; for season 5 inches 13 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 6 inches 6 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 2 inches 43 cents at Shevgaon. Rainfall general and sufficient for sowing purposes. Sowing continues in parts. Cattle deteriorating in condition and useless animals being sold off. Prices half the normal in Parner and Sangamner talukas. Demand for Government grass growing keen; about 225,000 lbs. sold during week. Price of kadbi Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 and of local grass Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs. Water-supply improved by recent rain, irrigation channels and wells being replenished. Grain being imported from Moglai, Berars and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 13 seers 14 chataks at Shevgaon to 11 seers 3 chataks at Akola and of bajri from 11 seers 13 chataks at Parner to 10 seers at Karjat. Quantity purchaseable 40 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers growing worse. About 1,800 emigrants returned during week, chiefly to Kopargaon, Sangamner, Parner and Shrigonda talukas. Distress severe. Numbers on relief decreasing owing to rain and also to closure of tal works. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in five talukas. Sanitary measures for checking it in progress. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2 1-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Rain during week 94 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 4 inches 97 cents at Indapur, minimum 61 cents at Purandhar; for season 4 inches 16 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 5 inches 2 cents at Indapur, minimum 2 inches 30 cents at Purandhar. Rain general but still deficient for sowing purposes in parts of Khed, Haveli, Purandhar and Sirur talukas and Bhimthadi petha. Sowing operations commenced wherever there is sufficient moisture and lands being prepared for transplantation in parts of Maval taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock deficient and advances made for purchase of grass and bullocks. One and one-fourth lakh of grass advanced as takavi during week. Water-supply being gradually improved by recent rain. Water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells still low. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices generally stationary. Quantity purchaseable 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-3, of jowari 10 1-3, of rice 8 and of wheat 8 1-3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 57 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 22 lbs. per rupee. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. No aimless wandering. People do not resort freely to relief works. Emigrants returning. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera disappearing. Remedial measures still in progress. Tagai being granted freely.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 2 inches 22 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 7 inches 11 cents at Karmala, minimum 2 inches 11 cents at Sangola; for season 2 inches 22 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 1 cent at Pandharpur, minimum 2 inches 69 cents at Sangola. Rainfall general and beneficial to garden crops, but insufficient in parts of Sholapur and Sangola talukas. Irrigated sugarcane and garden crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Lands being prepared for kharif season and sowing commenced except in parts of Karmala and Sholapur talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas and Akalkot State. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Molsiras talukas and Akalkot State, and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting scanty. Price of kadbi nearly four times the normal and it is being imported from Moglai. One thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of drinking water improved by recent rain, except in parts of Sholapur and Sangola talukas, where steps are being taken for its improvement. Irrigation tanks and wells being replenished. Prices slightly fallen except in Sangola and Madha talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 11 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Quantity of grain purchaseable 36 to 53 percent. less than normal. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants continue to return and find work in their villages. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress severely felt by the poorer classes in Pandharpur taluka. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for seed and cattle being made.

SATARA.

Rain during week 69 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 69 cents at Khatav, 1 inch 95 cents at Aundh and 3 inches 6 cents at Phaltan. Sowing continues in Javli and Patan talukas but more rain needed for general sowing. Lands being prepared for kharif season. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas; kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 45 to 85 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply generally improved by recent rain. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 57 per cent. less than normal; average price 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Public health good except for small-pox and cholera which are decreasing. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and fair in eastern talukas. Emigrants returning. Daily wage of ordinary labour 3 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 3 inches 48 cents at Bijapur in the district maximum 3 inches 80 cents at Hungund, minimum 2 inches 15 cents at Indi, 2 inches 30 cents at Daphalapur and 1 inch 73 cents at Jath, for season 4 inches 43 cent at Bijapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 94 cents at Bagevadi, minimum 2 inches 63 cents at Badami. Rainfall general but more needed everywhere. Sowing of jowari and bajri continues in all talukas. Locusts appeared in some villages of Muddebihal, Bijapur and Badami talukas. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Belgi petha and Jath and Daphalapur states. Fodder-supply running short. Price of kadbi high in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Nearly 67,000 pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply greatly improved by recent rain. Water in irrigation tanks and wells not sufficient. Price at Bijapur—jowari 12, bajri 13, rice 8 1-2, wheat 8 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity purchaseable 49 to 43 per cent. less than normal. Exports and imports continue. Stocks sufficient for one to four months. Majority of emigrants have returned. Demand for labour low. Field work and works started by takavi recipients and other well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2 1-2 annas. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Numbers on works decreased owing to fall of rain and to cholera scare. Public health good though small-pox and cholera prevalent in some villages. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 20 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 3 inches 23 cents at Gokak, minimum 55 cents at Chandgad; for season 85 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 6 inches at Gokak, minimum 80 cents at Hukeri. Rainfall general and beneficial to crops but insufficient in Belgaum, Khanapur and Chikodi talukas and Hukeri petha. Sowing of kharif crops continues in places where rainfall sufficient. Rice sown in Belgaum and Khanapur taluka and Chandgad petha has germinated but seedlings not in good condition owing to insufficiency of moisture. Sugarcane crop in fair condition in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas. Locusts lingering in parts of Parasgad taluka. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni and Chikodi talukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Price of kadbi 104 lbs. and of local grass 108 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Belgaum, Khanapur, Athni and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Quantity of grain purchaseable 37 per cent less than normal. Price of rice 8, of jowari 11 of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 7 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni taluka. Labourers get employment in fields. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. Emigrants returning. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation. Public health fair except for cholera and small-pox in four talukas. Tagai being given for fodder. Clothes distributed gratis to dole recipients from charitable funds.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 61 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Ron, minimum 24 cents at Nargund; for season 1 inch 83 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 5 inches 63 cents at Ron, minimum 41 cents at Kod. More rain badly needed in western talukas. Sowing of rice and hill-millets in dry lands continues. Lands being prepared for kharif sowing. Locusts lingering in Kalghatgi taluka. Agricultural stock adequate. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder generally deficient and being imported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Rs. 1-8 and of grass Rs. 1 per 100 lbs. and above three times the nomal. Six hundred pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Bankapur, Hangal, Ranebenur, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas and Nargund petha and in Dharwar town. Water in irrigation canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stock of grain sufficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable 40 per cent less than normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 12 seers per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Public health good except for small-pox and cholera in three talukas. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages of agricultural labourers 1 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Emigrants returning. Wages paid 3 to 5 pice per day. Takavi being advanced liberally.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Rain during week 50 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 8 inches 49 cents at Bavda, minimum 25 cents at Gargoti. Sowing commenced in almost all the States. Lands being prepared for kharif season. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not in good condition. Fodder-supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of foodgrains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Kurundvad (Senior). Price of jowari 7 1-4 seers at Kolhapur, 10 1-2 at Mudhol, 10 at Sangli and Miraj (Junior) and 11 at Ramdurg.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 37 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 74 cents at Limbdi, minimum 28 cents at Bagasra, for season 51 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 76 cents at Limbdi, minimum 28 cents at Bagasra. Sowing commenced in parts of Jhalawad and Gohilvad. Irrigation of crops continues. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder insufficient in Jamnagar, Chuda, Rajpur and Porbandar. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fairly good condition. Water-supply insufficient in Bilkha and Dedan. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10 seers, of bajri 11 seers, of jowari 12 seers and of gram 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of grain obtainable per rupee 25 per cent. less than normal. Scarcity prevailing in Jamnagar and test work in progress. Distress prevailing in Khambhaylia, Kalianpur, Lalpur, Bhanvad, Panchkoshi and relief works in progress. Condition of cultivators and agriculturists causing anxiety. Cultivators coming to works. Gratuitous relief being given by the Mahajans. People on works generally in good condition. Daily wages for ordinary labour 1 to 2 annas. No aimless wandering or emaciation noticed. Emigrant returning. Condition of weavers and artisans fair. Public health generally good. Takavi being granted freely and suspension of land revenue declared.

ASSIGNMENT OF EXPECTED DAMAGES.

Suit in the High Court.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard a suit brought by Nemidas Champsey and another against Etic Beinoglo, in which the plaintiffs asked that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 12,390-10-0, or such other sum in respect of the compensation due by the defendant to M. C. Michailidi as to the court may seem meet, etc. Mr. F. Scrabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chotubhai, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, by a series of contracts in writing made in July and August 1905, the defendent, who carries on business in Calcutta, contracted to sell to one M. C. Michailidi, trading in Bombay as M. C. Machailidi and Co. certain goods known as twills and Hessians, to be delivered by monthly shipments to be made from Calcutta to Bombay. M. C. Machailidi entered into several contracts with the plaintiffs, by which he agreed to deliver to them in Bombay certain of the goods so to be shipped to him by the defendant. The latter, however, failed to make any shipments of the goods to Michailidi for the months of October, November, and December 1905 under the contracts referred to, with the result that Michaildi was unable to make any delivery to the plaintiffs under his contracts with them. On account of his said default, the defendant became liable to pay to Michailidi damages amounting to Rs. 12 390-10, and the latter became in turn liable in damages to the plaintiffs for the non-delivery to them. In consideration of his liability to the plaintiffs, Michailidi, by an indenture of the 6th February 1906, assigned to them inter alia the abovementioned amount or any other amount payable by the defendent as damages in respect of the aforesaid shipments. Due notice of the assignment was given to the defendant by a letter signed by Michailidi, which was forwarded to the defendant with a letter from the plaintiffs' attorneys; and the plaintiffs by the same letter demanded payment of the amount mentioned above; but the defendant had failed or neglected to pay.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addition to other evidence called M. C. Michailidi and cited authorities in support of the plaintiffs' claim.

The hearing was adjourned for further evidence.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WOMAN.

Refusal of Offer of Marriage.

Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court disposed of an appeal filed by Nanekhan Mehezabhhan, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in May last, on a charge of attempting to murder Alarakhi, a woman, with a razor. Differing from the assessors, who were not sure of the accused's guilt, on the ground that there was no eye-witness to the assault, the Judge convicted the accused. Against this the accused filed an appeal. He alleged that he was treacherously brought into this scrape by the woman, who caused him to be lured to her house, then robbed him and had him beaten by hirelings, and drove him out into the street penniless, aching with pains in his body. In his finding on the evidence, the Judge said that the parties were intimate for two years past. But on the date in question, a misunderstanding arose between them in consequence of the woman having rejected the hand of the accused, who had made an offer to marry her. There was a struggle between them, and it was during the scuffle, that injuries were inflicted on both. The Police took them both to the Hospital. The accused was discharged from it on 23rd February, the woman, on 2nd April. She had received no less than five incised wounds, besides three cuts. Of the former injuries, the one of the neck was three and a half inches long, being the most serious of all. Accused at first denied that he knew the woman at all, then, pleaded drunkenness at the time of the occurrence, and added that he was entirely ignorant of what transpired on the occasion on account of his inebriety.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th June 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 16th June 1906 by Council Bills	£3,419,571
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 17th June 1906 to 31st March 1907	£14,389,429

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE STUDIO MURDER.

Psychic Experiment.

DRAMATIC STATEMENT BY A CLAIRVOYANT.

From time to time, notably within the last few months, something more than rumour has reached the public ear of the application of clairvoyance in the elucidation of mysteries of a criminal and other character. The public will perhaps bear with interest that in association with a well-known medical man who is greatly interested in psychical research an equally well-known journalist tried an experiment of the kind in the case of the Wakley murder on May 26.

The physician agreed to make the experiment with a clairvoyante who had before worked with and for him. In justice to him it must be stated that his time was given absolutely freely, without any pecuniary return or recompense of any nature, and merely in the study of a subject in which in common with such men as Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge, he is greatly interested.

That the clairvoyant knew nothing of the unfortunate man is undoubted. It was on 25th ult., that she was first approached to know whether she would consider the possibility of giving a sitting. At that interview she said: "I get an impression that three men were concerned in the case."

CAME FOR PLUNDER.

At first, with the going and coming of journalists vainly endeavouring to gain an entrance to the studio by knocking at Mr. Chevalier's studio, the conditions were most unfavourable. After a while, however, when it was discovered that the artist was probably out, or, if he was in, that he refused to open the door to any summons, she was able to get into better conditions, and, standing outside the door, she said:—

He was murdered by a man who came in for plunder. Three men were concerned in it; a skeleton key was used here—and she put her hand on the keyhole leading into the studio. It is a short man who comes in—a man with dark hair; he crouches, so that it is difficult to see his face. I try to see it from below. He has dark eyes and a dark moustache. It is murder; there is no woman in the case. He hears a noise; he goes down, and is struck down. The man turned round and hit him. He wanted to get into the bank. There are other figures, but I do not see them distinctly.

That was what happened at the door of the studio, and it will be noted how easily and clearly the transition from the murderer to his victim is marked without any word being spoken to show that difference. A little while later, in a room away from Monmouth-road, she again became clairvoyant, and under control she exclaimed, I can see a man crouching. He has drak hair, there is some thing over his face so that I cannot see it clearly. He seems to have a lot of things in his pocket. They are peculiar looking things. He says, "Fools! Don't make such a noise." He has an English voice, and yet he looks like a foreigner. The conditions changed, and the psychic influnce of the murdered man seemed to possess her. I get a condition as if I could not breathe, I cannot rest. I am anxious about my work. She described the artist picking up the brushes or handling them, but not painting with them.

A NOISE AND BLOWS.

Then she said: I can see a picture; it is larger than that, and she waved her hand to a picture which was hanging on the wall in the room. It is a lady with blue eyes and fair, brown hair. He is not pleased with it. He does not like the hands. The things of the room are in disorder. He seems to be packing up. He wants to get away. There is a noise. What is that? he asks. He turns to the right of the room, and goes out towards the door. Who is making that noise, he thinks. 'What is making that noise? He is an extremely sensitive man. There is a nervous twitching of the eyes. He has a sense of something wrong. He is worried, but he is not a coward. He gets up and opens the door. He goes down some steps; his heart is beating; he feels cold and shivery. He gets on to the landing. 'What do you want?' he asks. Then he loses consciousness. They strike him.

I didn't know the beggar lived on the premises. Served him——well right.

You've made a fine mess.

What does it matter? Cover it up.

"Cover it up yourself. The man who says this is fair and sandy. He is a rough man. I can see his hands. They are ugly hands, with clubbed fingers and short nails, and he has a peculiar lump on the side of the joints. The fair man has been in Pentonville, and has done time. The dark man is an American, or has been in America. He has certainly been in New York and Canada. He has been in the nicking game before. He has robbed a bank, and is at the head of a gang of bank robbers. They killed him because he'd have given them away if they hadn't. The rough man chided him for doing it, but he says, 'He'd have split on us.'"

Can you trace the men? asked the physician.

The dark man had a bowler hat and dark clothes and a long overcoat and a number of keys in his pocket—skeleton keys. There is a man outside who is taller and thinner-faced than the other two. He is between colours, nither dark nor fair; an unfortunate man; a broken down man. He has seen better days. He is awfully upset, and is becoming conscience-stricken. Through his nervousness he is inclined to turn King's evidence. He has never been in a crime like this before; only slight crimes. Perhaps he might come forward, and we might get someone to impress him to do so. Three men were in it. One is inactive, and is on the lookout.

A BROTHER IN THE SPIRIT WORLD.

Then the clairvoyant began to speak in dialogue again:—

This is a nice mess. What are you going to do?

Nothing; there's nothing to be done but to clear out quick.

Don't leave anything behind.

Can't we take something?

The fair man took the watch. It was on the table beside the couch where he slept. The fair man went upstairs, and when he brought down the watch brought down a blanket. It is a dark blanket.

What is the first boat out? I want to get off. I am going to America. I am on the boat now.

The clairvoyant was apparently striving to express something difficult to see.

It is—it is—it is a Cunarder. I cannot see the name of the boat, but I know that it is a Cunarder from the writing on the caps of the sailors.

At this point the clairvoyante returned to consciousness. At the beginning, when she was under control, the clairvoyant said:—

He has a brother in the spirit world who tries to defend him.

The experiment thus set down, continues the correspondent, is set down exactly as it was made and it was remarkable to notice the change brought about in the clairvoyant state in the appearance of the woman. Naturally handsome and with a pleasing voice, her face became distorted, her lips purple, her face suffused and her voice changed to a rough tone, which never varied when she was speaking like the rough man.

It was impossible for her to know that one of Mr. Wakley's brothers had died. Indeed, when a friend of his was shown the result of the experiment after it had been reduced to writing he said at once, 'I did not know that he had lost a brother,' but he subsequently remembered that a brother had died when the artist was quite young.

In connexion with the description of the picture and the girl with the blue eyes and fair hair it is remarkable that it corresponded in its outlines with the picture of Youth which Mr. Wakley had painted, and which is hanging in the studio. The friend further said that originally, in the earlier stages of the work the artist was greatly worried over the hands which, however, he himself thought had come out very well in the finished picture.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Plague: Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	7	6	116
Total plague deaths to date	133,332	107,2737	
Same date last year	816	13	83

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
	0

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Rarely in these days is a jury called upon to find whether a prisoner who refuses to plead stands mute of malice or mute by the visitation of God. An instance, however, occured at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, when a young woman who declined to plead either guilty or not guilty was found by the jury to be standing mute of malice, and accordingly by the practice now in vogue a plea of not guilty was entered on the record. In former days much more serious consequences followed a refusal to plead. In treasons and misdemeanours a person standing mute of malice was taken to have pleaded guilty; while in a case of felony the law was that he should be condemned to the "peine forte et dure," that is, to be stretched naked on his back and to have iron laid upon him as much he could bear and more, and so to continue, fed upon bad bread and stagnant water on alternate days, till he either pleaded or died. This relic of barbarity, which was put in force in 1726, was only abolished in 1772, but it was not till 1827 that it was enacted that a plea of not guilty should be entered for a prisoner who stood mute of malice.

A decision of interest to Civil Servants because they are intimately affected, and to the public because it has to foot the bill, has just been delivered by the Australian High Court. It has been a question as to whether the salaries of certain officers, which were fixed by the States prior to Federation, and subsequently reduced by the Commonwealth, should not legally be maintained at the former rate. The officer upon whose case a test was made was, as an officer in the Victorian Postal Department, receiving £150, which was reduced by the Commonwealth to £138. The High Court, we learn from the Australasian "Review of Reviews," has decided that the plaintiff's plea will not hold, and the Commonwealth Government has a perfect right to reduce salaries of transferred officers.

The Davis Cup, in quest of which the American team landed at Liverpool yesterday, carries with it the international championship, and in this year attracting the best talent of four foreign nations. It was presented for competition by Mr. Dwight F Davis, the famous left-hand smasher who electrified spectators at Wimbledon in 1901 by the extraordinary vigour of his net play. Mr. Dwight Davis, a man of means and an old Rough Rider, has now retired from first-class play. For two years America successfully defended the Davis Cup against English invaders. Then in 1902 the Doherty brothers brought it across the ocean and it has remained in their keeping ever since.

The provision in the Bill introduced by Mr. Bryce yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons to reduce the salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland from £8,000 to £6,000 per annum may render it of interest to know that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is the most highly paid holder of a judicial office in the United Kingdom. The salary attaching to his office is £8,000 per annum more than the salary attaching to the office of Lord Chancellor of England, whose salary as Lord Chancellor is £5,000 per annum only although an additional salary of £5,000 per annum is voted to him annually by Parliament by virtue of his office as Speaker of the House of Lords.

Here is an extract from the latest of a series of letters from Gertrude Page, the wife of a settler in Rhodesia which have been appearing in the Empire Review: There are many ways in which Rhodesia is really making progress just now, and the outlook is far more hopeful than it was a year ago. I heard someone the other day who had been making a business tour all through South Africa and he said he believed there was more doing in Rhodesia at the time than anywhere else. If only something could be done to the railways. The reports about Rhodesia have been so often of an unfavourable character that this optimistic view should be read with many.

The Cromwell-road, near Gloucester-road Station on the District, is not the most likely of places wherein to come across a heron nor is Kensington High-street the most probable place to meet with that good friend of the farmer the barn owl, whose screech is so familiar to country dwellers. Yet both these birds have been heard passing overhead during the night on more than one occasion of late. The correspondent who vouches for these facts assures us that there is not the slightest doubt as to the identity of the sounds which betrayed the presence of the birds in question, and it would be interesting to learn if other London naturalists have noted the call of either of these birds this spring in the heart of the Metropolis.

An ambitious project, the "County Gentleman" points out, has been put forward by means of a Bill in the United States Congress for constructing a great national highway straight across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is proposed for part of the route to make use of the old postroad from Washington to St. Louis, which was an Indian pathway before it was a post-road, and a track used by the great buffalo herds before it was used by the Indians. If, as some of the Bill's supporters hope, it becomes extremely popular as a touring road for motor-cars, it will present in its various phases a fairly complete record of the different epochs in United States' history. Its projectors speak of it, in its developed form, as forming an American Appian Way. An Appian Way constructed primarily for motor-cars is certainly very American.

The disappearance of the old denominational exclusiveness from American colleges is, the "Christian World" points out, strikingly illustrated by some statistics just published concerning the "class" of 303 undergraduates who will gradute this summer from Yale—once a distinctively Congregational institution. Of the 227 church members in this "class," 70 are Episcopalians, 48 Presbyterians, 44 Congregationalists, 15 Roman Catholics, 14 Baptists, and 13 Methodists. In contrast with this evident spirit of religious freedom, it is rather surprising to learn that out of 215 voting on the question of attendance at the College chapel, no fewer than 208 were in favour of its being compulsory.

Caran d'Ache, in the English Illustrated for June, gives some account of his first caricature. One day while serving in the Army as a young man he called on M. Detaille, the famous military painter: Detaille (he says) received me kindly, and advised me to go on. But before I give you a definite decision, go back to barracks, and draw me something fresh, said he, and bring it to me next week, and I will give you an opinion. Caran d'Ache went back to barracks and attempted to draw the regimental scullion. Impossible! As long as the idiot stood there looking at me with his mouth wide open I could make nothing of him, so, with absolute injustice I give him two days' 'cells' for being such a fool and gave it up. Next day on a piece of writing-paper I drew my scullion from memory! and so Caran d'Ache's first great caricature was made.

Not only did Mr. Davitt write nearly a dozen bulky books with his left hand, and also an immense number of newspaper letters and articles, but he also imposed on himself the additional heavy burden of writing out his speeches—a terribly toilsome task to a man handicapped by the loss of his right arm. In the House of Commons he usually had his speeches on important subjects written out in seven or eight sections, which he arrange on the bench behind him, taking up one after the other with unfailing precision in its proper place. He introduced an extemporary remark here and there suggested by something said by a previous speaker, but he stuck pretty closely to his manuscript as a rule.

Now that the L. C. C. immense generating-station at Greenwich, formally opened on Saturday, is actually in operation, the Astronomer-Royal and his staff will be in a better position to judge of the effect that this necessary adjunct to London's municipal tramway service will have on the important observational work at the Observatory. The troubles from obscuring smoke drifting across the meridian, so freely prophesied in some quarters, are not likely, however, to arise. What is really feared is that the vibration of the big engines may make itself sufficiently apparent on the Observatory to interfere with the perfect rigidity so essential to the delicate instruments of the astronomer.

A writer in "Blackwood" laments loudly "the degradation of the modern stage." He says: That the modern theatre is tottering to decay is the view of most theatregoers. Many remedies have been proposed for the dying craft, and none wiser than Sir Theodore Martin's who "has long held the opinion that a return to the prevalence of local permanent companies under the old system will alone lead to the true reform of the theatrical profession." This is a counsel of perfection which is not likely to be followed. The railways have brought the theatres of London so near to the country, the superstition is so strong that London is the only place where acting is properly appreciated that the theatres of our country towns are not worth reviving. They will still serve to shelter the travelling companies which ask their hospitalities; but as schools of the drama they are dead and gone. If ever the drama is to be revived in England this writer holds that we must first have efficiency schools for the players.

THE STRAIGHT TIP for the winner is anxiously sought for prior to any of our great races, and the joy or sorrow of the recipients is largely measured by the amount of money they afterwards win or lose. There is no uncertainty, however, or anguished suspence, as to the result of using Holloway's Pills and Ointment. After a fair trial the gain is sure and great. The Pills, taken occasionally in prescribed doses, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials. The Ointment is a grand remedy for the removal of rheumatic pains, wounds sores, ulcers, cuts, or bruises.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

Suffered for One Year — Water Caused Agony, Heat Intense Pain — Grew Worse Under Doctors — Could Not Do Any Housework.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"About a year ago my hands began to crack and peel. I tried many remedies, but they grew worse all the time. At last they became so sore that it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put my hands in water, I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook over the stove, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions were utterly useless. I gave him up and tried another, but without the least satisfaction. About six weeks ago I got my first relief when I purchased Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for a week, I found to my great delight that my hands were beginning to feel much better, the deep cracks began to heal up and stop running, and to-day my hands are entirely well, the one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment being all that I used to make a complete cure. (signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and for itching, burning, and scaling eczemas, rashes, inflammations, and chafings, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Itching, Scaly Humours."

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SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

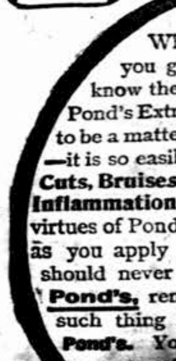
I have much pleasure in testifying to the following:—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOM



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When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it. Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 20.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 3-4	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	97 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 5-16	= unchanged
3 months hence	30 1-16	= do
Spot in New York	65 1-2	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·47 1 2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4 do	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-4 do	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-4 do	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-4 do	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 14·70 were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. 12·70	do	Bombay
Rs. 3·20	do	Madras
Rs. 30·60	at 1s 4d	

Minimum rate received 12 per cent, average rate 16·00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. 9·40	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras
Rs. 9·40	at 1s 4 1-32d	

Minimum rate received 12 per cent average rate 16·03

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 31,60,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1 32d

METALS—

Copper Braziers £94 = — £1

Yellow metal 7¾d

Tin Plates £0-12-3

Bar Iron Belgian £ 6 0-0

Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-15-0

Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 43 + 1 1-4 J-A sellers firm

Yellow Cawnpore 47 3-4 + 1 J-J sellers firm

Brown 44 3-4 + 1-2 J J done firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 43 1-2 + 3-8 J J sellers firm

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 5-8

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Good demand at advanced prices. Madras 2d to 3d higher. Bombay par to 1d higher. Total sold 767,000.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	12,000
Spot	6·03—1
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·78	5·77	5·70 —1
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·64	5·59	5·58 —1
Dec-Jan	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·58 —1	5·59	5·60 —1

Receipts at U S Ports	6,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	6,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·95
Futures, month of July	10·39 + 8 } a
Do. do. Dec	10·47 + 8 } a

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to daily weather reports indicating need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16
Futures month of July	10·91 + 4
Do. do. Aug	10·53 + 7
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 19th June 1906 :—

Cotton	1,826 bales.
Wheat	4,749 cwts.
Linseed	1,689 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	903 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	2,050 do
Groundnut	nil
Castorseed	2,420 do
Rice	61,419 do
Myrabollams	411 do
Cottonseed	2,043 do
Mowraseed	195 do
Gram	4,277 do
Joowar	10 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 21.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 7-32d
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 3-43
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 3 4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	155
Shaughai 30	do	...	215
Japan 30	do.	...	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement, 29th June ...	98·14
2nd do. 31st July ...	98·12

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 21st June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 7th „	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	8	0
Forward .. Sept.	7	14	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	5	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	37	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pessi	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady,
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·82 +4	5·82 +5	5·75 +5
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct-Nov**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·68 +2	5·63 +2	5·62 +3
Dec.-Jan	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·62 +4	5·62 +3	5·64 +4

COTTON.—The heavy rainfall has interfered somewhat with the sampling of Spot Cotton at Colaba and we hear of very little doing to-day. Quotations are unchanged and the market closes steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	187	177	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	196	186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	196	186	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	204	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	203	196	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	204	197	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	203	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M G) Karanga do (M G) Akola do (M G)	205	199	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	206	200	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	211	205	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	260	252	...	do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.)	224	214	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	214	204	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	202	195	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	252	do.
Westerns	...	...	234	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	263	do.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In June 1906 Bengal	49,50,000	56,94,100	7,44,100	......
In May 1906 Bombay	4,00,000	1,87,500	......	2,12,500
Total	53 50,000	58,91,600	5,31,600	......

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay, 1906-07

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
To end of June 1906 Bengal	1,48,50,000	1,69,16,200	20.66,200	......
To end of May 1906 Bombay	6,00,000	3,94,500	......	2,05,500
Total	1,54,50,000	1,73,10,700	18,60 700	......

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Fuss, excitement, rattling, jingling,
Hum, activity and stir,
Meeting in their might, and mingling,
Constitute a weird-like whirr.

Somebody wrote that of the entrance of an ancient monarch into the theatre of war. The words might been been saved up for describing the entrance of Mr. Martin Harvey into the theatre of the Imperial Irish Drama—as one may be pardoned for calling the house in Westminister recently vacated by Mr. Lewis Waller. 'Boy O'Carroll,' the story of which I gave in these columns on the eve of the play's production, is quite the noisiest thing the stage has yet seen, but it cannot rightly be said that its noise signifies nothing, seeing that it comes from the throat of Mr. Martin Harvey in the character of an Irish soldier hero, and an extremely picturesque one at that.

The adventures of the Bhoy are as interesting as they are exciting as the Bhoy himself is as interesting as he is excitable and the entertainment at the Imperial may be heartily recommended to all who are in search of something to make the pulse beat and the heart leap . . . and the tympanum tingle! Bravely does Mr. Harvey dash himself into the spirit of this Murketeery Brigadiery Bread-of-the-Treshamy Irish stew and enthusiastically is he followed in his wild career by the loyal members of his gallant company, particularly by the popular actor-manager's clever wife, Miss N. de Silva, who takes the part of the bold young Lieutenant O'Carroll's horse-boy, Paudheen and who in consequence and in an altered sense is continually taking the part of his mater. There may be a great deal of noise in Boy O'Carroll, and perhaps for for London nerves the great deal may be a great deal too much; but there's a lot of good acting in it also, as the names on the programme, including those of Miss Kate Rorke Mr. Thalberg Corber, and Miss Maud Rivers (a delightful little heroine) are guarantee of.

One does not have to be a prude to shrink from going into details concerning the story of La Rafale, an English version of which, The Whirlwind by Mr. Harry Melvill has been produced at the Criterion by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. It is simply that the events of the play put down in plain black and white, and divorced from the fine dramatic art of Mrs. Campbell could not but prove offensive. As the heroine if heroine she can be called, of this morbid, melancholy and most unclean play, Mrs. Patrick Champbell is presented with plenty of good acting opportunities, and it goes without saying that the actress avails herself of them to the fulness of their liberality. To save her lover from the disgrace from which he eventually saves himself by suicide, Helene de Brechebel proceeds to lower herself to so limitless a depth of degradation that even the small measure of sympathy we have felt for her hitherto is completely blotted out. Still, these same proceedings, sordid and pestiferous as they are lead up to some eminently actable scenes, and one must do Mrs. Campbell the justice to conclude that it was these scenes alone, as affording artistic opportunity for the player, that induced her to secure The Whirlwind for her season at the Criterion.

A contemporary, in speaking of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's stage composure, as exercised under difficulties, tells a story of how the actress, when playing Juliet to Forbes Robertsons's Romeo, trod on her skirt in front with the result that it fell to the ground and how with the utmost unconcern, she slowly fixed it on again and continued with a long speech as if nothing even of the slightest account had happened. That is the wrong tale. This is the right. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was appearing at the Adelphi in a melodrama by George R Sims and her par was that of a miserable woman who had come down to the life of the doss-house and shelter, and it was on the first night of this play—was it The English Rose?—that the skirt accident happened. I can see the whole business over again, feel again the confusion and the sympathy the accident stirred within me, hear again the thoughtless titter of the women in the audience being sternly hushed down by the men.

The scene was the kitchen or general room of an East-end doss-house. Mrs. Campbell made her entrance at the back of the stage in the skimpy and bedraggled black dress of the starving outcast; and in order to give a sure suggestion of poverty and starvation, she had been careful that the ragged skirt, pulled tightly round her should not be puffed out with petticoats. She dragged her tired limbs slowly over the floor of the room and was passing across the front of the stage on her way to a staircase leading to the cubicles on an upper landing, when she tripped over her skirt, and brought it in a black ring to her feet. She stood for a moment in her short white petticoat as if throughly making up her mind that to ran off would be fatal. Then she calmly (as it seemed) reached down for the wretched garment that had burst its cables, held it in a perfectly natural and deliberate fashion to her waist, and took her exit at leisure, without even missing a word she had to speak as she disappeared through the door above the staircase. When she came on in a later scene she was greeted with applause that lasted nearly a minute.

There has not been a prettier ballet at the Empire for some time than Coppelia, with those melodies we have for years been familiar thanks to theatre orchestras, military bands, and promenade concerts. The ballet itself seems familiar too, notwithstanding that it is seen now for the first time in England but this is because so much use has been made in ballet and comic opera of doll-makers' masterpieces that come to life to break into angular dance, and to flop into shapelessness when the spring has ran down. The charm of Coppelia is that story is brikly told, its colouring strikingly artistic and its dance not too long. The beautiful Swedish dancer, Mlle Adeline Genee, has an unusual amount of work to do—if to her there is any work at all in dancing—but it is all on and off with her, and never off for more than a few minutes. In this way the hour in which the ballet is performed seems but twenty minutes at the most. There is not a moment of weariness in it, for Mr. George Edwardes, under whose masterly eye Coppelia has been produced, knows so well that the time has gone by for ceaseless processions of Nations pyramids of huminaty bathed in the blinding light of a thousand lamps, and other tiresome matter of the sort.

Mr. Harry Grattan who appears in the Empire revue of Venus, 1906, in five characters, which include those well-known police court figures Jane Cakebread and Onions, the poet, has been on the stage for over five-and twenty years. Playing nightly five parts at the Empire and one at the Gaiety, and feeling none the worse for the experience, comes easily to a man of his vivacity and energy; for Harry Grattan has been a worker practically all his life. Some years before his successes at the Gaiety—and the world to him had more than its usual struggles and disappointments—he filled up the days of resting (a word of the theatrical profession which has now been ousted for the franker phrase at liberty) by writing and drawing for the lighter Press and turning out lyrics for pantomine and musical comedy. It was his ambition some years ago to live with his wife and family in the residential part of the Temple and he removed the impediment which disqualified him from the honour—the said impediment being that he was an actor by profession—by studying a bit of law and writing for the legal papers.

Mr. Grattan was connected for some years with the provincial and suburban musical comedy enterprises of Mr. Fred Storey himself at that time stiving with all limbs and senses for public recognition; and he tells many an entertaining story of unpleasant experiences rendered almost pleasant—for such is the way with the people of the stage—by their saving sense of humour. Here is one which throws a sidelight upon the surroundings in which a man must work before he can hope to become seasoned, enough for acceptance as a comedian in a first-class London house. Messrs Storey and Grattan, in their wanderings with London's unconsidered remains of Morocco Bound, were booked for a week at the old Croydon Theatre, and they looked in at the house on the Sunday preceding the night of their opening to see what kind of place it was. Everything was covered in dust, the theatre smelt horribly; and the stage, upon which Mr. Fred Storey was to do a lot of dancing and not a little tumbling, was all over knots and bumps and splinters.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs 6,154, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,808. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 86,697, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,163.

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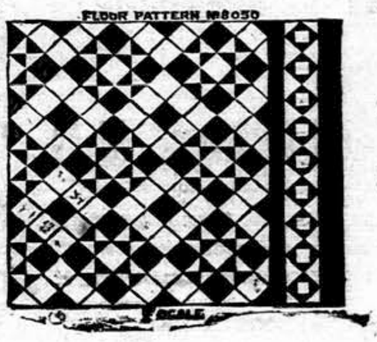

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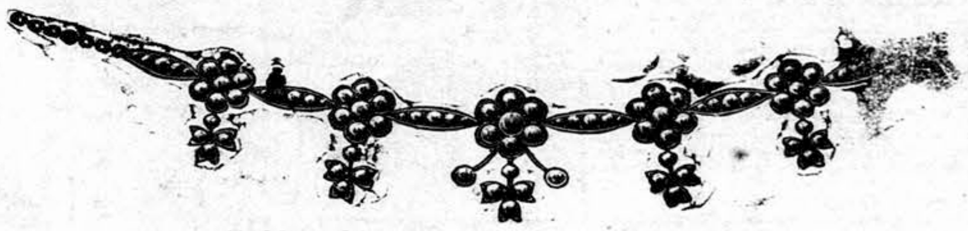
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.

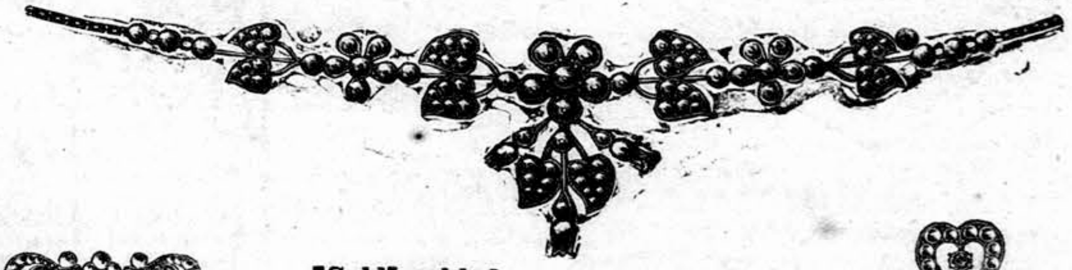


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



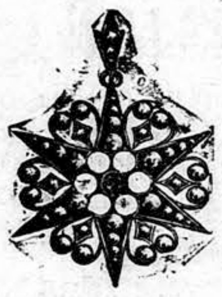
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

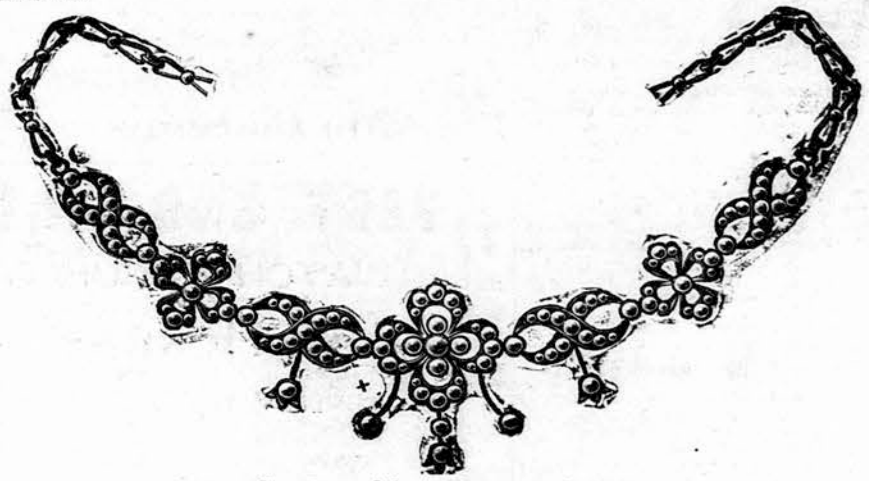
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA Messrs, THACKER SPINK & Co.